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The Egyptian Gazette

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OUTWARDS to COLOMBO, TUTICORIN, RANGOON — Departure from Suez.
S.S. **Cheshire,** 5 775 tons, August 16
HOMEWARDS to MARSEILLES and LONDON. Departure from Port Said.
S.S. **Herefordshire** 7,182 tons, August 22

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" Martaban 7100 " " " " " 30 .....

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Westcott S.S. *Gulf of Suez* expected from Antwerp, London & Malta about 20th August.
Westcott S.S. *Perim* expected from Antwerp, London & Malta about .....
Westcott S.S. *City of Dundee* expected from Antwerp, London & Malta about .....
Westcott S.S. *City of Perth* expected from Antwerp, London & Malta about .....
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Friday	August at	4 p.m.	*Portugal*	Capt.	Protet
"	24 "	"	*Niger*	"	Schmitz
"	31 "	"	*Congo*	"	X
"	7 Sept.	"	*Amazone*	"	Vincenti
"	14 "	"	*Portugal*	"	Protet

For Port Said and Beyrouth

Thursday	23 August	at 8 a.m.	*Congo*	Capt.	X
"	6 Sept.	"	*Portugal*	"	Protet

For Port Said, Jaffa and Beyrouth

Thursday	16 August	at 8 a.m.	*Niger*	Capt.	Schmitz
"	30 "	"	*Amazone*	"	Vincenti

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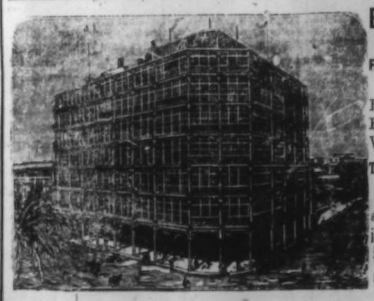

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DAILY WEATHER REPORT

ALEXANDRIA

Kom-el-Nadoura Observatory.

Direction of wind		N.
Force of Anemometer		24
State of Sea		Slight
Barometer corrected		757.5
Evaporation		4
State of Clouds		4 clouded
During 24 hours ending 8 a.m.	Max. Temp. in the shade	39
	Min. do.	24
	Humidity of the air	79
	Heat of the sun	50
	Moon rises 1.7 a.m.	
	" sets 3.9 p.m.	

OTHER STATIONS.

OBSERVATIONS BY SURVEY DEPARTMENT

For the 24 hours ending 8 a.m. yesterday.

Stations.	Max. temp. in the shade.	Min. temp. in the shade.	Stations.	Max. temp. in the shade.	Min. temp. in the shade.
Port Said	34	25	Merowe	40	20
Suez	38	25	Athara	...	...
Cairo Helouan	39	23	Suakin	...	...
Cairo Ghizeh	35	23	Khartoum	...	...
Assiout	41	25	Wad Medani	...	...
Assouan	41	30	Dueim	...	...
Wady Halfa	39	21			

FOREIGN STATIONS.

Stations.	Barom.	Wind	Temp.	State of Sea
Trieste	761.2	Very light	29	Very slight
Malta	760.8	Light	31	Very slight
Brindisi	759.7	Light	30	Rather rough
Athens	760.1	Moder.	31	Moder.
Limassol	756.4	Almost calm	34	Calm

PHASES OF THE MOON.

August 4	Full Moon	3.0 p.m.
" 12	Last Quarter	4.48 a.m.
" 20	New Moon	3.38 a.m.
" 27	First Quarter	2.43 a.m.

THE SUN.

	Rises a.m.	Sets p.m.
	5.15	6.47
	5.19	6.41
	5.24	6.34
	5.29	6.25

The Egyptian Gazette

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The Egyptian Gazette

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WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 15, 1906.

THE SWORD OF OTHMAN.

The irony of fate has made the weal or woe of an Empire dependent on the knife of a surgeon. Upon the success of Dr. Bergmann has hung, like the Sword of Damocles, the future of Turkey.

The present is a critical time not only for that land of two continents, but for Europe as well, and this owing to the complex and shifting base of internatio nalrelations in the Near East. With Russia in a foment of insurrection, the Balkan States squabbling over Macedonia, the revival of the Cretan agitation; in Asia, the troubles in Persia, wars and rumours of wars throughout Arabia, to say nothing of the apparent deadlock in the Sinai boundary negotiations, and finally, the Tripoli Question—these and many other phases of Eastern politics, ugly enough as as they are, would have become even more so in the eyes of interested spectators had that surgical operation terminated fatally. In the interests of all that tends to peace, it is earnestly to be prayed that the Sultan may long be spared to preside over the affairs of Eastern Europe.

"Padishahimiz tchok yasha" ("Long life to our Sultan") is an exclamation in which not only loyal Turks but European statesmen may very well join. For all the ill-feeling and opposition with which his policy encounters, there is no gainsaying the fact that the unique statecraft and masterly intelligence of His Imperial Majesty would in the event of his untimely demise—which Allah forbid!—create a void that it would be hard to fill. Whatever may be said to the contrary by pro-Armenians and renegade Young Turks, for whose fatuous vapourings abroad the Turkish vocabulary has provided an excellent epithet, that of *bosh boghazlar* ('empty mouths'), despite the disciples of the Gladstonian superstition, it is an axiom of European politics which is undeniable that the bolstering up of Turkey, and the firm establishment of the Sultan at Constantinople, is a vital necessity, as essential to the European status quo, as is the Suez Canal to our world-position. The recent prospect, happily we hope dissipated, of a succession to the Throne of the Caliphate, has been one therefore of European concern, not because of the fear of a national upheaval—for Turkey has seen strange things without the mass of her conservative population being in any way disturbed—but for the peace of Europe. During the recent crisis, it was natural that the question of who should succeed Abdul Hamid should arise. According to the old law of succession established by Othman, the eldest brother of the reigning family succeeds. Selim I., the third son of Bayezid II., who usurped the Throne and Caliphate in 1520, or 926 of the Hedjira, parted with this tradition, by naming his eldest son as his successor; and this order of direct lineal descent was sanctioned and sealed by the innocent blood of lawful heirs whose existence was dangerous to this principle, and whose earthly remains repose in a shrine which stands within the shadow of St. Sophia in Stamboul. This went on till the death in 1617 of Ahmed I., when possibly to spare the lives of four brothers the Council of Ministers and the Ulema proclaimed Mustapha I., his brother, who owed his life and throne to an affected or actual imbecility. Mustapha I. died within the year of his accession, and Osman II., the eldest son of Ahmed I., was girded with the Sword of Othman in 1618, since when the institution of Selim I. has prevailed. Custom became law, but it must also be remembered that the bases of the Caliphate permit of the exercise of a prerogative whereby the Padishah may choose a successor out of his own family, subject however to the approval of the nation,—a condition which has never been observed. According to this order of succession, then, it is Rashad Effendi, the Sultan's invalid brother, who should succeed; but in view of his physical incapacity, the Throne would go to Youssouf Izzedin, son of Abdul Aziz.

This was an arrangement suggested last year with a view of appeasing European curiosity. Symptoms point to Prince Burhaneddin, the Sultan's favourite son, as his successor-designate, and it was not so long ago that Hikmet Pasha, one of the Palace functionaries, was sent to gather the opinion of the Courts of Europe regarding such an arrangement.

LEMCO
for Sportsmen and Athletes.

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

The Plague.

To-day's plague bulletin records no fresh cases but two recoveries at Mallawi.

Maieh Sanieh.

A native contemporary states that it is intended to appoint an English Adviser to the Maieh Sanieh.

Fashn Markaz.

The Ministry of the Interior has decided to separate Nahiet El-Massid from Fashn Markaz and place it under the administration of Maghagha Markaz.

Rotations.

Owing to this year's good floods orders have been given in the Moudirieha of Sharkieh and Galioubieh and the district of Mit Ghamr to cease the rotations on the canals.

Doctor attempts Suicide.

A native doctor, who is mentally afflicted, attempted to commit suicide yesterday by stabbing himself with a knife in the neck. He was taken to hospital. The wound is stated to be not fatal.

Blue Nile Moudirieh.

Youssbashi Abdel Ghani Eff. Fuad has been appointed Hakamdar of Police in the Blue Nile Moudirieh, vice Youssbashi Mohamed Eff. Hassan, who has been transferred to the Egyptian Army.

Fatal Railway Accident.

On Monday morning, a native woman and her little child, whom she was carrying, were run over by a light railway train at Kom el-Akhdar, Abou Hommos Markaz, Behera, and were both killed on the spot.

San Stefano Theatre.

A French comedy company will make its debut at the San Stefano Theatre to-morrow evening with the two act comedy *Bonbouroche*. The vocal part of the programme will include Mlle. Deparme and Mlle. Mary Fleuri.

Building Lands of Egypt.

It is rumoured that there is to be some opposition to the fusion of the Egyptian Trust and Investment by the Building Lands of Egypt owing to certain alleged irregularities in the voting. An explanation will be found in to-day's "Bourse Bulletin."

Alexandria Ulema Board.

The annual examination of the students in the Alexandria mosques will be held on Saturday next by the Ulema Board of Alexandria under the presidency of Sheikh Mohamed Shakir, who will distribute prizes and monetary rewards to the successful "Talaba."

The Attack on Mouheb Bey.

The trial of the Italian who, two days ago, attacked H.E. Mouheb Bey, Governor of the Suez Canal, was held yesterday at the Italian Consular Court in Port Said. The sitting lasted till 1 p.m. The accused pleaded that he was in a state of intoxication when he last saw the Governor. The trial was adjourned till Thursday next.

Drowning Accident.

The body of a native was found floating in the Nile opposite Keneh a few days ago, and taken out by some sailors, who took the body to the hospital. On examination it was found that the dead man had £8 in his purse and a gold watch. His seal indicated that his name was Ahmed Abd-Alla. The post-mortem showed that he had been drowned accidentally.

Egyptian Shorthand.

A middle-aged man with long hair and spectacles, says the "New York Press," of the 2nd ulto., went round and round the Obelisk in Central Park, blankbook in hand, making notes with a pencil. When he sat down to rest one who had been watching him asked the purpose of his memoranda. 'Oh, just a fancy of mine," he replied. "I believe that most of the hieroglyphics of Egypt are a sort of advanced shorthand, and am making a study of the principle." Is that man sane or insane?

Wanted—Mosquitoes.

The Mississippi Board of Health reports that the mosquito, instead of being a drag on the market, as it is ordinarily at this season of the year, is almost in demand because of its scarcity. Science is hot after the mosquito. Huntsmen and civilisation have driven the bear and the panther further into the wilds, the buffalo is almost extinct. Can it be that science is following thus relentlessly the mosquitoes? Will we one day look upon the specimen as a curiosity?—"Commercial Appeal," Memphis (U.S.A.).

New Employment Registry.

The British Chamber of Commerce gives notice that it has commenced an employment register, which may be consulted by members requiring clerical or other assistance. Applications will be received, free of charge, from clerks and others wishing to obtain posts in Egypt. Address, Secretary, British Chamber of Commerce, Alexandria. [Advt.]

Supplement Commercial et Financier,

DE

"L'EGYPTIAN GAZETTE"

Le Supplément Commercial et Financier de l'"Egyptian Gazette" paraît chaque Samedi à midi, de façon à pouvoir être expédié par le paquebot autrichien. Il contient des revues complètes et impartiales du coton, des graines de coton, et du marché des valeurs; les dernières statistiques jusqu'à la veille de sa publication: des tableaux des fluctuations de la place et les copies des dépêches officielles envoyées à la Liverpool Cotton Association, etc etc

L'abonnement pour une année en Egypte coûte 1 L.E. y compris les frais de poste; pour l'étranger 10 P.T. de port en sus.

THE SULTAN'S HEALTH.

REPORTED TO BE BETTER

CONSTANTINOPLE, August 14.

The Sultan is well again. (*Havas*)

Nouri Bey, secretary to H.E. Ghazi Mukhtar Pasha, telegraphed to "Al-Moayad" yesterday stating that H.I.M. the Sultan had been confined to bed owing to a slight cold. His Majesty, however, has now quite recovered, and is enjoying excellent health.

CAIRO MOTOR FATALITY.

MOUDIR'S WIFE KILLED.

On Monday evening, Yassin Bey Mustapha, Moudir of Keneh, and his wife were motoring in Sharia El-Abbassi, Cairo, when their automobile collided with a cart laden with timber. Mme Yassin Bey was struck by a piece of wood on the breast and so severely injured that she fell dead almost instantly. The Moudir also received serious injuries.

ALEXANDRIA'S ESHESHES.

The last report of the Municipal Delegation shows that the great question of the "eshesh es," situated in various part of Alexandria, is again occupying the serious attention of the Municipality.

We understand that Suleiman Abani Bey has presented a really remarkable report on the subject to the Delegation. This report was received with unanimous approval by the members, and a sub-committee was immediately selected to go into the whole question and to consult with the Government in order to avoid any loss of time in coming to some practical conclusion on this subject which so vitally affects the interests of the town from a hygienic point of view.

One of the most pressing questions is that of the native burial-ground near Pompey's Pillar, and it is becoming urgent that the land occupied by what are known as the Toubgieh eshesches should be incorporated in this cemetery in order to allow native interments to be conducted with decency. Furthermore, there are several other agglomerations of eshesches, such as those of Gabbari, Chatby, and other quarters, which call for a prompt solution.

We have no doubt that the Egyptian Government will meet the Alexandria Municipality half-way and will unite with the Municipality in endeavouring to ameliorate the state of things now existing, which is always a menace to public health.

The sub-committee, which is now examining this question, is composed of Suleiman Abani Bey, Mr. George Zervudachi, and Mr. Ambroise Ralli.

ALHAMBRA THEATRE.

THE IRONMASTER

Il Padrone delle Ferriere, dramatised from the well-known novel of George Ohnet, "Le Maître des Forges," and which Mr. and Mrs. Kendal made known to most English playgoers under the title of "The Ironmaster," was staged at the above theatre last evening, when Sig. Giovanni Novelli took his benefit performance. The artiste's impersonation of Philippe Derblay, the ironmaster, was altogether an excellent one, fully equal to his previous highly artistic efforts, and possessing, clearly, careful study of a character somewhat difficult of portrayal. Sig. Novelli has undoubtedly established himself as an Alexandrian favourite, judging from the numerous "calls" which greeted him last evening. He was well supported on all sides; notably among these should be mentioned Signorina L. Vidali, who gave an admirable interpretation of the proud Clara de Beaulieu, a fitting companion picture to that presented to us by Sig. Novelli. Signora E. Mellino made a dignified and effective Marchioness de Beaulieu, Signorina E. Tettoni looked charming as Atenaide and gave a very creditable rendering of the character. The same may be said of Signorina F. Butera as the Baroness de Préfont and Signorina M. Gandini as Suzanne Derblay, and in the rather thankless rôle of the Duke de Bligny, Signor V. Tettoni was very successful. The play was exceedingly well staged, the handsome gowns of the ladies being especially worthy of note.

AMERICAN COTTON MARKET.

The following is Messrs. Collinge Brothers' New York cable:—

Texas, Alabama, Caroline crop accounts are somewhat less favourable, other crop accounts continue good.

BERLITZ SCHOOLS OF LANGUAGES
235 BRANCHES.

French, German, Italian, Greek, Arabic, etc. Private Lessons, Residence Lessons, taught by Native Masters.

ALEXANDRIA: 12 Rue Rosette (close to Zizinia Theatre.)
CAIRO: 1 Sharia Kamel.

TRIAL LESSONS FREE.

EDEN PALACE HOTEL,
CAIRO.

NOTED FOR ITS EXCELLENT CUISINE.
ELECTRIC LIGHT. LIFT.
Special terms for officers of the Army of Occupation and Government Officials. 16-11-905

MORALITY CRUSADE.

PAST AND PRESENT CAMPAIGNS

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "EGYPTIAN GAZETTE."

Sir,—The campaign against sexual impurity in the streets, which Miralai Hopkinson Bey has undertaken in the best interests of Alexandria, deserves the approbation of all good men. About twenty-six years ago I began a similar work in connection with the Church of Scotland and was in receipt of enough funds to send the women back to their own countries. But the scheme fell through finally through lack of means. An Irish lady, Mrs. R. H. P. Doran, subsequently resumed the work of purifying Alexandria, and also tried to take steps to save the women not only from an immoral life but from physical destruction. This lady still sends me funds for that purpose. Other philanthropic ladies in Germany, Austria, and England have, on passing through Alexandria in the tourist season, asked me what measures are being taken in this work, but the only lady who has rendered devoted service to the cause, is Mrs. Sheldon Amos. She accompanied me to the haunts of vice in our city and by her exhortations and sympathy did her utmost to interest other people in the purification of Alexandria. Mr. Claude Montefiore two years ago also took an interest in the work and consulted me on the subject through the introduction of Baron Jacques de Menasce. Since then an International Association was formed, but as the members had no experience of this work the whole duty fell on Miralai Hokinson Bey and myself, who were the only persons who had any practical experience of how to save girls from a vicious life. The work of the association was not carried on properly and so I resigned and since then I was obliged to write to Lord Cromer to tell him how matters had been mismanaged. Now the work is under police management and there is really no need for the existence of the International Association. Miralai Hopkinson Bey has been most successful in his campaign against fast women and his endeavours to raise the moral tone of Alexandria should be seconded by all the public-spirited members of the population.—I am, etc.,

PETER RUDOLPH.

"The Rudolph Home," Alexandria, 15th August.

A RAMLEH NOBLEMAN.

ACCUSED OF MURDER

The following appeared in the "Matin" recently:—

Dunkerque, 6 août.

Voici quelques détails sur la rixe dont le comte de Noidans fut hier le triste héros, ainsi que l'a raconté le "Matin."

Le comte de Noidans se promenait samedi soir au casino de Malo-les-Bains, lorsqu'il fit connaissance d'une aimable jouvencelle, Mlle Detkniydt, et vers deux heures du matin, l'emmena au bar pour y passer la nuit. La patronne de cet immeuble, une ex-chanteuse de café-concert, les accueillit avec empressement.

Lorsqu'il fut entré, le comte, probablement incommodé par la chaleur, se mit à son aise et ne garda sur lui que sa chemise. On vida deux bouteilles de champagne et on atteignit ainsi quatre heures du matin.

Vint alors le quart d'heure de Rabelais. Louise Hénaut, la tenancière du bar, présenta la note qui se montait à 21 francs. Ce tarif n'était probablement pas celui du comte, car une vive discussion s'engagea à ce sujet, et Louise Hénaut gifla le comte. Celui-ci prit alors un revolver, et le déchargea sur la malheureuse femme, qui fut atteinte au-dessous du sein, et s'affaissa dans une mare de sang.

Noidans, dans un état de rage indescriptible, s'enfuit en chemise dans la rue. Il fut arrêté par la police.

Le Docteur Duval, appelé aussitôt, constata que l'état de la victime était des plus graves. Vu son état de faiblesse, on n'a pu encore l'interroger.

Le Comte de Noidans habite Boulogne. Il est né à Ramet-les-Alexandrie (Egypte). Son père est consul au Caire. Il fait à son fils une pension de 10,000 francs par an.

"Ramet" (of course is Ramleh but the name of Count de Noidans is not known among the Ramleh nobility.

A CAIRO CAUSE CELEBRE

The sensational case of Fräulein Milewska, formerly maid of honour to the late Princess Amalia of Schleswig-Holstein, who was arrested six years ago for embezzlement and theft from her royal mistress, is showing interesting developments.

It will be remembered that Fräulein Milewska brought a countercharge against Duke Ernst Günther of Schleswig-Holstein and his Chamberlain, Major von Blumenthal, who effected her arrest, stating that in order to carry out their object they made slanderous statements concerning her to the Egyptian authorities, including allegations as to her being the head of an Anarchist band. Fräulein Milewska also accused Herr von Blumenthal of falsely stating that her arrest was the direct desire of the German Kaiser himself.

Fräulein Milewska has been making further investigations in Cairo, and has found one of the two Arabs who arrested her, and has obtained from him a statement that his payment for the action proceeded exclusively from Major von Blumenthal. Fräulein Milewska therefore feels herself doubly justified in proceeding against Duke Ernst Günther, whose orders von Blumenthal was executing.

THE CAPITULATIONS.

REPLY TO "XENOS".

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "EGYPTIAN GAZETTE."

Sir,—In a recent issue of your valuable paper, there appeared a letter by 'Xenos" on a subject to which he is very much a stranger. At first, on reading the triple head-line, I was led to believe that a serious obstacle had been found to the realisation of the scheme propounded by Lord Cromer for ridding Egypt of the bane of the Capitulations. I had not proceeded very far however before I realised that the writer was hopelessly astray. Indeed, the article is such a tissue of palpable inaccuracies that it were not worth while refuting them did not the importance of the subject warrant the removal of any misapprehensions which may exist in the minds of those who have not studied Lord Cromer's project.

In the first place, I fail to see why any opposition whatever—still less opposition "of the most determined kind"—to the abolition of the Capitulations should come from the Greek Orthodox community "subject to the ecclesiastical authority of the Greek Patriarch of Alexandria, as distinguished from the Hellenic colony under the rule of the Hellenic Diplomatic Agency and Consulate General." "Xenos" obviously refers to the "Rayahs," or Greek local subjects. Now, the most cursory examination of Lord Cromer's project will show that its fundamental feature is the abolition of the Mixed Tribunals and the Consular jurisdictions, and that it will only affect subjects of a European Power so far as regards civil and criminal affairs, matters of personal status not coming within the scope of the project.

All religious courts—that is, courts which deal with matters of personal status, such as the Mehkemeh Sharieh, the Patriarchates, Bishoprics and Rabbinal courts, will continue to exercise the same powers as heretofore, and therefore I cannot understand in what way the Greek Patriarchate, any more than any other Patriarchate, should "lose by the transaction both in authority and immemorial prestige" (*sic*). "Xenos" tells us that as a consequence of the change "the mass of those Rayahs subject to its canons will either, as Ottoman (!) subjects, find themselves subject regarding their civil affairs to Egyptian control" (What amazing ignorance! As Rayahs they are and always will be subject to Egyptian control in civil matters)—"or they will possibly petition the Powers to secede to the authority of the Hellenic Consulate General." Now, isn't that real nice of them? How, if *all* consular jurisdiction is to be abolished, and *not* Patriarchal, could they, or should they, secede to the Consulate-General? This latter alternative, "Xenos" naively informs us, is most likely as "already it is adopted by the majority of Greek Ottoman subjects arriving in Egypt." The Patriarchate has no civil jurisdiction, *ergo* that is impossible. I find however in the following paragraph of his letter that "Xenos" is hopelessly at sea as to what constitutes civil matters, for he proceeds to give a curious definition, i.e., divorce, probate of wills, and all other matters wherein the patriarchal seal is necessary. Was there ever such an elastic phrase! "Xenos" (who should know better after consulting "a high dignitary of the church") of course refers to matters of personal status, and as I have before said, these will not be affected in any way by the abolition of the Capitulations. Therefore, he may keep his mind easy as to the fate of the patriarchal jurisdiction. There will be no need for the Orthodox Greek community to fly to the protection of the King of Hellas, a step which is, moreover, rendered absolutely impossible by the scheme under consideration.

Evidently the Patriarch himself does not take such an alarmist view of the situation, for on the authority of "Xenos" himself we learn that his Beatitude contemplates a pleasure trip to Tripoli and Tunis if only he can procure the Imperial sanction to his doing so.

I enclose my card and remain,

Yours faithfully,

"XENOPHOBE".

Cairo, 11th August, 1906.

HISTORY OF A MUMMY.

One of the Paris rag-pickers, who sort the rubbish destined for the dust-carts, was given a franc on Monday week by a lady to remove a cumbersome bundle of rubbish for her. The rag-picker lost no time in opening his parcel, and found to his horror various human remains, skull, thigh bones, etc. He carried the parcel to the police station, and gave the address of the lady who had handed it to him. It subsequently transpired that Mme. de L., a wealthy curio collector, had received from Egypt a mummy purporting to be that of the High Priest Diophta, who lived in 3000 B.C. The mummy was, however, in such a poor state of preservation that she would not add it to her collection, and accordingly removing the coins, ornaments and draperies, had discarded the bones which so alarmed the rag-picker.

SAN STEFANO CASINO.

The following is the menu of the dinner to be served to-morrow evening, on the occasion of the small dance:—

Consommé glacé
Darne de cabillaud Romme Femme
Pommes Nature
Gigot d'agneau Cultivateur
Timballe Milanaise
Courgettes à la Turque
Aiguillettes de Dindonneau Rotie
Salade de Saison
Parfait au Moka
Patisserie.
Grand Dessert

EGYPT AND PARLIAMENT.

THE ATTACK ON MR. FINDLAY.

HOME PRESS JUDGMENT.

Mr. Findlay is under a great debt of gratitude to Sir Edward Grey for having decided to incorporate the former's telegram from Alexandria of July 5th in the White Book on the Denishwai affair. Had that document been allowed to slumber in the pigeonholes of the Foreign Office the British Chargé d'Affaires would to most people have been still a *magni nominis umbra*, but owing to Sir Edward Grey's action he has become famous, is attacked by Little Englanders, complimented by the Foreign Secretary as "a man of character and ability," and has earned the undying gratitude of Egyptian journalists, for by having accused them of taking bribes he has enabled them to fill columns and columns of their newspapers with protestations, recriminations, and polemics at a season of the year which is the dead waste and middle of the night so far as news in Egypt is concerned.

The Opposition Press have seized on Mr. Robertson's attack on Mr. Findlay with avidity and worked themselves into a fine frenzy of indignation.

What the "Times" thinks.

The "Times" says:—Typical of much which has taken place since the Session opened was the malignant outburst of hysterical invective against the officials of the Egyptian Government, of which Mr. J. M. Robertson made himself guilty. His mischievous and irresponsible fanaticism seems to have been roused to special fury by a telegram from one of Lord Cromer's subordinates, Mr. Findlay, in which the latter pointed out the probable effects of Parliamentary discussion upon public opinion in Egypt—a telegram which Mr. Robertson described as "presumptuous censure" on the House of Commons by an "incompetent bureaucrat." After reading Mr. Robertson's speech we can only share Mr. Findlay's anxiety. A member of Parliament who can waive aside the brutal murder of one British officer, and the ill-treatment of others, as "a display of want of due respect" provoked by what the villagers might well have considered an act of trespass, and on the other hand denounces the punishment of the murderers by a Court composed of the highest legal authorities in Egypt as "wholesale slaughter" and as a resort to "methods of barbarism," is, indeed, a danger to the public. Such language, especially when reported in the Egyptian Press, amounts to nothing less than a deliberate justification of murder and a wanton incitement to fresh outbreaks. Sir Edward Grey in his reply administered a dignified and crushing rebuke to the author of this mischievous tirade. He pointed out that the general adoption of such a tone by the House of Commons would make it quite impossible to conduct the business of the British Empire. He defended Mr. Findlay's telegram, as sent purely for information and in no way intended as a censure on the House of Commons. He brushed aside Mr. Robertson's ridiculous denunciation of the "man on the spot" as always wrong, but pointed out how in the case of Egypt the question of the responsibility of the "man on the spot" is complicated by the peculiar character of the methods whereby we direct the policy and influence the administration of that country.

The Little Englander.

The "Globe" remarks:—It must be extremely painful to Sir Edward Grey to reflect that the Administration, of which he is such a distinguished ornament, depends for its existence upon the support of people holding the views of Mr. J. M. Robertson, Mr. Arnold-Lupton, and Mr. Byles. The display which the first-named offered to an amazed House of Commons on Saturday drew from the Foreign Secretary a dignified protest against the assumption which is made by people of this sort that British officials are always and everywhere in the wrong; but it is not likely that the rebuke will have the slightest effect. Mr. Robertson found it impossible to refer to the Denishwai executions without talking about "cowardly, panic-stricken officials" and "incompetent bureaucrats," and condemning a necessary act of justice as though it were a personal revenge for some trivial insult. For natives treacherously to kill an English officer who had done them no manner of harm is, according to Mr. Robertson, not murder at all, but only a form of homicide which, we gather, is hardly culpable. For English soldiers to defend themselves with the arms supplied to them against charging Zulus is not fair-fighting, according to the egregious Byles, and is, therefore, we suppose, something very like murder. If the public will put those two conceptions together, and will appreciate the fact that these Bylesses and Robertsons all act together to belittle the power of England, and to besmirch the fair fame of her trusted servants, the true state of affairs will be, perhaps, more clearly evident than it has been. We notice they are terribly tender about the flogging of ruffians who most justly deserve a penalty much more severe. We only wish they had the courage to share in every particular the fortunes of their friends. A short turn on the triangles would, no doubt, be painful, but it would be extremely wholesome, and it might result in the absorption through the skin of a little patriotism and commonsense.

The True Faith.

The "Pall Mall Gazette" says:—It is a good thing that Mr. J. M. Robertson should have made his speech on Egyptian affairs on a day when there was nothing else to occupy the attention of the House of Commons, because it gives everyone a chance of realising the true Radical conception of Imperial questions. Mr. Robertson makes no secret of his view that the typical British official is either a fool or a knave, that "the man on the spot" is disqualified by his situation from forming a sound judgment, and that countries like Egypt can only be safely ruled from Tooley-street and in accordance with the doctrines which the Tooley-street environment engenders. For the present we have a Foreign Secretary who defies Tooley-street and its opinions, and Sir Edward Grey replied to Mr. Robertson's speech in language that might have been used by Lord Lansdowne or any Unionist Minister. But it is doubtful how long Sir Edward Grey will be able to maintain the independence which has been surrendered by the other "Liberal Imps" in the Cabinet, and when he has been subdued or got rid of we shall have a working exhibition of true Radicalism in foreign policy.

PERSONAL AND SOCIAL.

The mortal remains of the late Mohamed Pasha Cherif are expected to arrive at Alexandria on the 21st inst. The late ex-Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs shortly before his death made a will bequeathing one-third of his estates to his wife.

M. Rikakis, first secretary to the Hellenic Diplomatic Agency and Consulate-General, Cairo, who has been appointed Hellenic Consul-General in Yanina, will shortly leave for his new post.

The marriage took place a few days ago at Vienna of M. Théotokis, son of the Hellenic Prime Minister, to Mlle Achillopoulos, who belongs to a rich Greek family in Egypt. M. Théotokis, son., was prevented through the political situation from attending the marriage. His son, who has been hitherto an Attaché to the Paris Legation, is about to enter as secretary to the Hellenic Legation in Vienna.

Beneducci Bey, secretary to the Governor of Alexandria, yesterday presented the beirat of Consul to M. d'Abaza, the new Russian Consul in Alexandria, after the document had been registered in the Mehkemeh Sharieh.

H.I.M. the Shah of Persia has conferred the Order of Shir Khorshid of the 1st Class, on Dr. Issa Pasha Hamdi, who dedicated to his Majesty his Arabic work on internal diseases. Ahmed Gamal Bey, the author's son, has also received the same Order of the 3rd class.

Rev. Canon and Mrs. Ward arrived at Alexandria this morning, on their return from England.

We regret to announce the death, which took place at Marseilles on the 12th inst., of M. Xenophon Constantinides.

Mr. Joseph Frangi, the well-known Alexandrian broker, died this morning. As a mark of respect the Bourse was closed for a quarter of an hour.

Lieut.-Col. G. R. Atkinson, A.O.D. has been granted leave of absence to October 3, with permission to travel in Turkey, Greece, Roumania, Bulgaria, and Servia.

Major James F. Donegan, R.A.M.C., has been promoted to the rank of lieut.-colonel, and Lieut.-Col. A. W. Roper, R.E., has been granted the brevet of colonel.

The following officers of the 1st Battalion Lancashire Fusiliers have been granted leave of absence for 2½ months:—Major H. S. Hamilton, Captain J. V. Timmis, and Lieuts. H. D. Collison-Morley, T. B. L. Maunsell, A. J. W. Blencowe, and H. C. Smith.

Lieut. John W. F. Tarleton, 6th (Inniskilling) Fusiliers, has been promoted Captain, vice-Captain S. C. Bull, whose tragic death is within the memory of all.

Lieut. Henry Beaumont, the Lancashire Fusiliers, has been seconded for service with the Egyptian Army.

PASSENGER LISTS.

DEPARTURES.

Passagers partis à bord du vap. Tchihatcheff de la Cie Russe.

Mr. Logara, Mr. et Mlle Pantalos, Mr. et Mme Elect, Mr. Famala, Mr. Custeridis, Mrs. and Mlle Erera, Mme S. Sigar, Mr. et Mme Anastassiou et famille, Mr. Antonine, Mr. Mazarakis, Mme Bousse, Mme Ostlin, Mr. Cristalidis, Mme Bedrossian, Mr. Afronidis, Mr. Sotiriou.

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TO-DAY'S TELEGRAMS.

POPE AND SEPARATION.

ENCYCLICAL TO FRENCH BISHOPS

PARIS, August 14.

The Pope's Encyclical to the French Bishops orders the clergy to disregard the law of separation as much as possible, also to ignore parochial associations, authorized under the Act to take over the charge of Church affairs.

The Encyclical indicates that the Pope would prefer separation pure and simple to the present law. He recommends firmness and deprecates violence in the French Catholics' struggle for the Church. He disclaims an anti-republican animus and throws the responsibility for the present situation on the secularists.

The Bishops have replied acquiescing. (*R.*)

ROME, August 14.

The Pope's Encyclical to the Church in France declares that the parochial associations are inacceptable, and calls upon Catholics to fight energetically for the defence of the religion, but without violence or sedition. (*Havas*)

KING AND KAISER.

APPROACHING MEETING.

LONDON, August 14.

The King has started for Marienbad.

The newspapers emphasize the non-political character of His Majesty's meeting with the Emperor William. (*Reuter*)

WILHELMSHOEFFE, August 14.

The Emperor William has gone to Friedrichshof, where the interview with King Edward will take place. (*Havas*)

RUSSIA.

AN IMPOSSIBLE UKASE.

WARSAW, August 14.

Trains returning here, crowded with Sunday excursionists, have been stopped and searched by troops. 50 arrests have been made. (*Reuter*)

ODESSA, August 14.

A Ukase of the Governor-General threatens with severe punishment employers who pay strikers during a strike, also of inhabitants who fail to inform the authorities against Terrorists to whom they hand over money under threats of death. The Ukase has caused a panic since compliance with its demands is impossible. (*Reuter*)

ROYAL FLEET RESERVE.

IMMEDIATE MOBILIZATION ORDERED.

LONDON, August 14.

An immediate mobilization of the Royal Fleet Reserve has been ordered. It is believed that the purpose is in order to test its preparedness. (*Reuter*)

CHINA.

AN ANTI-FOREIGN POLICY.

LONDON, August 14.

The "Times," in an article discussing Chinese affairs, pays a tribute to the capacity and uprightness of Tang-sha-oyi. It admits that the Chinese had not always fair-play in the matter of railway concessions, but it protests strongly against the evasion and delays which the concessionaries under the 1898 agreement are encountering, and against the present anti-foreign policy which is inspiring them. (*Reuter*)

RUSSO-JAPANESE FISHING CONVENTION.

TOKIO, August 14.

The Russo-Japanese delegates have begun the discussion of the Russo-Japanese fishing convention. (*Reuter*)

SPANISH ROYALTY IN THE NORTH.

EDINBURGH, August 14.

King Alfonso and Queen Victoria have arrived at Fyvie Castle (Aberdeenshire) for grouse shooting. (*Reuter*)

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EGYPTIANS AND ENGLISH.

BEFORE AND AFTER THE OCCUPATION.

Sayed Hassan Moussa El-Akkad publishes the following article in "Al-Miuhar":—

In spite of what I have heard regarding some native notables being anxious either to place themselves under the protection of some foreign Power, or to emigrate to a foreign country, I did not mention this matter lest it should create fears among the Egyptian people. Some European paper published a statement to this effect, and "Al Moayad" has contradicted it. Apropos, I thought it necessary to make a statement on the subject.

This desire of some people to become protégés reminds me of the same desire expressed by the natives before the British occupied Egypt, when every Egyptian preferred to be protected even by the weakest European Government rather than remain a local subject. At that time this desire was very prevalent among Egyptians of all classes, and I heard it once expressed by Nubar Pasha himself; but it was, then, a result of misgovernment and tyranny.

After the British Occupation took a firm hold of the country, the inhabitants were pacified by the justice of one of the greatest Governments in the world, and nothing further was heard of an inclination on the part of any Egyptian to change his nationality. It was not until the Special Court passed the recent sentence that circumstances and ideas changed. How quick was this vicissitude to occur in a few days!

In my own opinion I believe that the fears of people are based on no serious ground. I am quite sure that the former British Minister for Foreign Affairs wrote some time ago to Lord Cromer recommending the Egyptians to his careful attention and desiring him to do his best to win their sympathy and make them incline towards the British Government; and I do not imagine that this sober policy, founded on wisdom, can be altered by one Minister being succeeded by another. British policy is always firm. But, what can we do if the paper which is notorious for its animosity to the Egyptians continues to publish false statements, stirring up the thoughts of the natives, especially by threatening that they are to be deprived of Government offices and thus awakening a revolution and not allowing the nation to enjoy tranquillity. To deprive the Egyptians of their own Government offices, which they are capable of occupying, would be an injustice which straightforward people should avoid.

It is surprising, however, to see that some mean flatterers have been successful, by means of their machinations, in convincing the British Occupation that Egypt contains the elements of religious fanaticism which might lead to revolution, and the occupants were obliged to increase the Army of Occupation in this country, which had never been a den of revolt. As regards the Arabi rebellion, it was only a national movement brought about by tyranny, as Lord Cromer himself declared in one of his last reports.

In short, nothing of the old injustice has ever reached us since the date of the Occupation, except the recent sentence of the Special Court, which was a heavy blow to Egypt. However, we must be quite sure that Lord Cromer and his just Government will repair the evil that has been done, and will carry out every necessary reform for us with or without being asked.

MOSLEM APPRECIATION OF ENGLAND.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "EGYPTIAN GAZETTE."

Sir,—All the Moslems of Egypt are very satisfied with their present condition, and are glad to see the great prosperity which their country is undergoing under the ægis of Lord Cromer, the great reformer, and his supporters whom the Egyptians and those who live in Egypt thank for their laudable and valuable services. There exists nothing among the Mohamedans that can be described as hatred or fanaticism against the English. You are aware that the Moslems of Egypt number no less than nine millions, and the thief of Alexandria or the criminal of Denishwai should not be held up as specimens of all the Egyptians, who also are not represented by certain persons on "Al Lewa" and "Al Umma." The Moslems are represented by the members of the Legislative Council, the Ministers, the Ulems, the agriculturists, and the merchants, who all appreciate the valuable services of the English.

It should be known also that some non-Moslem papers in Egypt attempt to place a great gap between the Moslems and the English, and their object can be seen expressed in their false publications, but we trust the British people are too wise to be deluded by such artifices. Consequently the Moslems of Egypt are aware that Great Britain is the greatest Power which protects a large portion of the Moslems of the world, and that they should always be friendly with the English.—Yours truly,

AHMED YOUSSEF AYOUB,
Correspondent of "Al Moayad" at Maghagha.
Maghagha, August 12.

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ANTI-BRITISH INTRIGUES.

(FROM "AL ZAHIR").

The White Book has put an end to all discussion on the Denishwai affair in England, but it contained at the same time certain things which will explain to the Egyptians the cause of this excitement on the banks of the Thames and of the accusation of fanaticism brought against them by Lord Cromer, who, contrary to his custom, to talk indulgently of the Egyptians, has lately used severe language. These important things referred to in the White Book can be reviewed under the following four headings:—

(1) That there exist in Egypt certain parties plotting against the Government with the connivance of one or two Powers.

(2) That these parties intend to alter the constitution of the country in such a way as to become all-powerful.

(3) That large sums of money are paid to the European and native papers to excite fanaticism and to write contemptuously of the English.

(4) That the desire shown by certain members of Parliament in England to grant home rule in Egypt is premature. Any foreign interference now will help the reactionary party to defend the Government and will bring about a return to the old despotic days.

It appears from that chapter on the "Legislative Council and General Assembly" in Lord Cromer's report, published a few months before the Denishwai affair, that his Lordship believes in the existence of certain parties in this country which are trying, with the assistance of certain M.P.'s, to alter the constitution of Egypt. This is clear from the following points:

(a) He denied that the Agent of Great Britain is an absolute ruler in Egypt, subject to no control.

(b) He expressed his fears that certain Englishmen will grant Egypt home rule before the time comes for it. The result, he says, will be a return to the old days of despotism.

(c) He said in the beginning of that chapter that it is intended for the information of "his English rather than his Egyptian readers."

The Denishwai affair, the severe sentence pronounced in it, the weakening of the confidence which has existed between us and the English for several years past, their intention to increase the number of British officials, the increase of the Army of Occupation, and the subsequent increase of the contribution of the Egyptian Treasury towards the payment of the expenses of that army,—all these are the results of the efforts of these parties and of the articles published by their papers against the English. Lord Cromer has obtained his object in two ways: he has strengthened the British position in Egypt, and he has made these parties realise that their dreams will not come true. But the Denishwai affair took place and the inhabitants of that village in particular and all Egypt in general have to suffer for the faults of those few individuals who acted without discretion.

Let us resume the events of the past year and so find out the reasons which made Lord Cromer believe in the existence of parties which conspire against England and the Egyptian Government, and which made him alter his treatment of the Egyptians and resort to severity after his well-known indulgence.

(1) The departure last summer of a certain individual for Berlin provided with recommendations that enabled him to meet the German statesmen in order to conspire against England. We have already stated that the Intelligence Department spent a long time searching for the source of these recommendations. Our readers remember at the time of the Akaba affair how the English papers accused Germany of conspiring with Turkey against England.

(2) The rumour circulated by certain officials at the Palace (Ma'iah) that the British Government has decided to replace Lord Cromer by Sir Eldon Gorst; also the rumour circulated by some "favourites" that the time has come, under a Liberal Ministry, to ask for a Representative Body. Subsequent to these two rumours Lord Cromer made his speech in the Sudan saying that the British policy in Egypt is the same, whether the Conservatives or the Liberals are in power, and that he will remain in Egypt as long as his health permits.

(3) The advice given by some favourites at the time of the Akaba affair to a certain high personage on whose words depends the solution of the case, to absent himself from the capital for a few weeks, and how Lord Cromer was obliged to wire from Khartoum to postpone that personage's departure from Cairo until his return from the ceremonies of the inauguration of the Suakin-Barber Railway.

(4) The statements made by the Ma'iah papers criticising the fact that Egyptian affairs are left in the hands of England's Agent without any control.

(5) The payment of money by the Ma'iah people to the papers to gain them over to their side.

(6) Certain influential natives availed themselves of the presence of the Prince of Wales to ask him to request his father to grant home rule to Egypt.

(7) The way certain papers took the news from Mukhtar Pasha at the time of the Akaba affair, while the other papers did not take any news from him, and how the nation clapped their hands when they read about the 8,000 soldiers on the Egyptian frontiers ready to support Turkey's claims to Sinai.

It is evident that Lord Cromer is justified in believing that the country is against the Occupation, but on the other hand he is not excused in the eyes of the sober-minded people in entertaining this belief, for he knows that there are no parties in the country such as he describes, and that the people carrying on these intrigues are a few officials and others. Lord Cromer, in order to maintain the love that the Egyptians have in their hearts for him personally, should not have inflicted his punishments on the country in consequence of the Denishwai affair but on the heads of the original criminals. We trust that next year, instead of punishing all the country, he will punish only those who are the cause of this trouble.

ENGLAND, GERMANY, AND EGYPT.

Under date of the 12th inst., "Al Miuhar" gives an account of an interview between one of its proprietors and a German, in which the interviewer writes to his paper as follows:—

For two years I have known a German, who has a thorough knowledge of Arabic and who has relations with a certain number of the German community in Cairo who occupy themselves with politics. I remember that in the course of a conversation with him after the Akaba incident he said to me, "You will find in Germany an altogether different support to that which France accorded you when you reckoned upon her." Having remarked to him that in the event of Germany forming an *entente* with England, the friendship of the former country for Turkey would become a dead letter, he answered "That is true; but this *entente* will never take place; the hatred between the two nations is so great that any agreement seems to me impossible."

After the publication of the news of an interview between the King of England and the German Emperor, according to which the two Powers had come to some agreement on the Egyptian question, I again asked my friend his opinion on this subject, when he remarked, "Let the two Emperors meet and let them agree—that will in no way alter your revenge, as it will not alter the situation between England and Germany; do not mistake yourself. The unfriendliness is too strong for any *entente* to be arrived at. Do not forget that the position of Germany in Egypt is not what it was three years ago; we have taken part in its finances and every day our dealings in the Egyptian market increase. Remember one thing," he added. "You, as well as the 'Moayad,' consider that Lord Cromer accused Egypt of fanaticism with a view to getting out of the difficulty that the Denishwai incident had placed him in, but you have all ignored the real reason of that accusation. Lord Cromer knows well that there is no fanaticism in Egypt, that the Egyptian is more than quiet, and that only one regiment is sufficient to prevent any revolution on a large scale. The English are not children to let themselves be deluded by an anonymous letter, but they have other designs, and these designs are against us and against all Europe. If the others are ignorant of these designs, we are not."

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Paid up	"	500,000
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Municipalite d'Alexandrie.

AVIS

La Municipalité met en adjudication les travaux de démolition de la porte du jardin Gabbary.

Le cautionnement est fixé à L.E. 10 (dix).

Le cahier des charges est déposé au Bureau Central Technique où il peut être consulté par les intéressés tous les jours de 9 h. à midi, les jours fériés exceptés.

Les offres devront être adressées sous pli cacheté à Monsieur l'Administrateur de la Municipalité, avant le 21 Août courant.

Elles pourront également être déposées en séance de la Délégation, le même jour à 5 h. p.m.

L'enveloppe devra porter en outre la mention "Soumission pour la démolition de la porte du jardin Gabbary."

Le cautionnement ou le reçu d'une banque, d'après les conditions du cahier des charges, devra être remis séparément au Service de la Comptabilité Générale, avant l'ouverture des offres et au plus tard le 21 Août 1906 à midi.

Toute offre qui ne remplit pas les conditions ci-dessus sera écartée.

Le Vice-Président,
(Signé) DR. SCHIESS.
Alexandria, le 10 Août 1906. 28347-3-3

Administration des Chemins de Fer de l'Etat Egyptien

AVIS

L'Administration des Télégraphes de l'Etat a l'honneur de porter à la connaissance du Public que le Bureau Télégraphique d'Abou-Matamir, relevant de l'"Egyptian Delta Light Railways" qui n'était ouvert que pour l'échange des correspondances en langue arabe seulement acceptera également, à partir du 10 Août courant, les correspondances en langues européennes.

Le Caire, le 10 Août 1906. 28349-2-2

AVIS

L'Administration a l'honneur d'informer le public que les travaux en cours d'exécution sur le pont de Benha n'étant pas encore terminés, l'ouverture à la navigation n'aura lieu que le 1er Septembre prochain.

Le Caire, le 9 Août 1906. 28348-2-2

General Post Office.

The Post Office Administration has for sale 4 postal vans, Nos. 3, 4, 6, and 8, which can be seen at the stables of Messrs. Sonsino and Botton, Alexandria.

Tenders will be received up to the 30th instant.

They must be made on stamped paper (P.T. 3) and sent under double cover, the outside one being superscribed "Postmaster General," Alexandria, and the inner one "Tender for vans."

Tenders can be made for all the vans or for any number.

The Administration reserves the right to accept or refuse any tender.

Alexandria, 13th August 1906. 28354-1

Sudan Government.

NOTICE.

Persons importing Egyptian Labourers to work in the Sudan are recommended to enter into a written contract with them. This contract should be explained and signed by the Labourers in presence of an official or other reliable witness. 28283A-30-10-906

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NILE GAUGE READINGS.

AUGUST 1905-1906

Date	W. Nile. Tewfikia.		B. Nile. Rosaires.		Khartoum.		Atbara Khashm el Girba.		Halfa.		Assouan Reservoir.				Gauge.		Rhodah.	
											U.S.		D.S.					
	1905	1906	1905	1906	1905	1906	1905	1906	1905	1906	1905	1906	1905	1906	1905	1906	1905	1906
	M. CM.	M. CM.													P. K.	P. K.		
1	11.30	11.68	16.30	19.50	13.25	14.65	12.93	13.68	3.78	4.68	94.89	95.21	87.12	88.22	5.12	7.12	13. 0	13.11
2	11.30	11.70	16.90	19.30	13.55	14.80	12.90	13.64	3.92	4.80	94.99	95.21	87.52	88.40	6. 6	7.22	13. 3	13.14
3	11.32	11.72	16.80	18.52	13.60	15.00	12.78	13.60	4.13	4.94	95.15	95.18	87.70	88.72	6.15	8.11	13. 6	13.15
4	11.33	11.72	17.47	18.38	13.70	15.10	12.78	13.46	4.26	5.15	95.30	95.20	87.84	88.92	6.21	8.20	13. 6	13.19
5	11.35	11.72	16.75	18.42	13.75	15.14	13.10	13.46	4.26	5.36	95.47	95.11	88.05	89.12	7 6	9. 4	13. 4	13.20
6	11.36	11.72	16.81	17.80	13.80	15.20	13.25	13.62	4.24	5.60	95.66	95.26	88.25	89.31	7.15	9.13	13. 6	13.22
7	11.36	11.74	17.65	18.00	13.90	15.10	13.80	13.86	4.22	5.98	95.75	95.20	88.37	89.59	7.19	10. 2	13. 8	14.00
8	11.38	11.76	17.35	19.50	14.05	15.05	13.13	14.32	4.19	6.32	95.79	95.31	88.40	89.94	7.20	10.17	13.10	14.03
9	11.39	11.77	17.35	19.84	14.00	15.00	13.10	14.50	4.20	6.58	95.73	95.63	88.34	90.35	7.19	11.11	19.77	14.05

EGYPTIAN COTTON WORM.

A NATURAL AND ECONOMIC METHOD FOR PREVENTION.

BY WALTER DRAPER, F.L.S.

The serious loss to the Egyptian cotton crop, caused by the attack of insect pests, and the enormous area under this valuable summer product, render the subject of pest extermination sufficiently important to claim the attention of all cotton growers.

Information of the metamorphosis of the cotton worm has been given from time to time by the Ministry of the Interior through the Press, so that its various stages of egg, worm, chrysalis, and moth should be familiar to all.

It is well known to botanical authorities responsible for the healthy maintenance of a large collection of plants that the checking of insect pests forms an important item in their successful management. In Egypt, where huge areas of a few kinds of plants—not indigenous to the country—are annually grown agriculturally, natural enemies are at times bound to occur.

The success of hand-picking eggs and worms from infected areas has been fully demonstrated and proved, and, in a European country, this work could be carried out with comparatively little assistance; but in Egypt, the tardiness of the native cultivator to clean and keep clean his crops is a great obstacle to the successful carrying out of this important work. The application of the simple instructions drawn up recently by the author on Nedwet el Assal is a proof of this.

Unfortunately, in so suitable a climate for the propagation of insect pest, the absence of a complete resting stage, and an almost continuous succession of broods, the working of insect life is such that it is not until a pest has obtained a firm hold on cultivation that the evil is brought to light.

From practical observation in the field, there is considerably more cotton worm in the country than is generally supposed, and the pest having once reached a certain stage, human agency can do little more than act as a check, it being almost impossible to entirely exterminate it. A natural method, acting in co-operation with the system at present employed, is therefore required to further the success of this important work.

The occurence of insect pest on cotton can invariably be traced to unnatural methods of cultivation, such as late and heavy sowing, which produces weak plants and small crops; overcrowding and overwatering, which provide abundance of food and conditions favourable to pests, by producing rank, succulent, shady growth, fatal to the lower bolls and the early first picking of cotton. The deteriorating effect of fertilization by inferior varieties has also to be considered.

The practical agriculturist has only to look at the strong, useless wood and rank foliage produced by the average crop, and to consider the strain on the land and the valuable time wasted in its production, to understand that the application of quick acting manures under the present cultural conditions would in many cases only hasten disaster by over-stimulating the plants. Moreover, the folly of utilizing the unique cotton-producing characteristics of this climate and soil for producing useless wood and foliage, is apparent from the yield of last year's crop.

Cotton cultivated under a suitable method, by the writer, and proved by a series of practical experiments, presented the following appearance:—

Healthy, bushy plants covered with flowers.
Red-ripe wood.
Foliage slightly yellow in colour.
One and two bolls at the base of each leaf.
Flowers well above the terminal shoot.
The lower branches on the ground with bolls.
Sun and air to reach all parts of the plants.

Instead of which, one finds large areas of over-watered cotton with soft green and unripe wood, dark rank foliage, few flowers, and the early bolls at the base of the plant shaded, of an unhealthy yellow colour, and falling from the absence of light and air.

Still larger is the area of small, weak plants, caused by late planting, from which it is hopeless to expect a full crop.

Should further proof be required for the necessity of reform in the cotton cultivation of Egypt, it can be found in the very large number of unripe bolls to be seen on the stacks of dry cotton stalks everywhere.

The natural methods of agricultural reform in cotton cultivation, strong in their simplicity, may probably be entered into in time for next season's crop. The object of the writer is merely to endeavour to show how the work of checking *Prodenia littoralis* can be assisted by nature, rather than by reform in cultivation, although they both work hand in hand.

A Natural Method of Prevention.

Dryness prevents the deposit of the eggnidus by the female moth. Heat and dryness combined are fatal to the young cotton worms.

The production of rank, succulent foliage and shade by overwatering has been mentioned; because it is not only detrimental to the yield of a full crop, but also to show that it produces abundance of food for cotton pest in the form of chlorophyll or sap in the cells between the upper and lower epidermis or skin of the leaf.

This green-coloured fluid is essential to the life of the cotton worm, especially in the early stage of the hatching; moreover, on such cotton foliage only are eggs deposited by the female moth.

The polyphagous habit of the moth is such that in August eggs are deposited on the leaves of lebbek pear, plum, aristoloch'a, fici, etc.

Much remains to be learnt of the natural habits of cotton pests, which in the field differ considerably from those in captivity.

Egg-Deposits.

One important point has been proved, viz: that the first great deposits of eggs on the cotton plants occur between the 15th of June and the 15th of July, the 20th of June to the 10th of July being the most critical period. Although the pest is somewhat gregarious, the female moth prefers to deposit her eggs on cotton a day or two after the irrigation of an area. The eggs hatch in about three days. They are not all deposited at one time; thus the age and size of the worms of this brood are very irregular.

The writer has proved by experiments that early sown, naturally grown cotton on average land will stand from 30 to 40 days without water, and with excellent results in ripening the wood and producing an unusually heavy crop, but on light sandy soils this period would probably require some slight modification.

From the foregoing remarks, it will be seen that cotton which can be kept dry during the egg-laying period is free from egg deposits.

Although it would scarcely be possible to apply this method at one time throughout the whole area of infected country, the irrigation of certain districts, by the present system of rotations, creates suitable places or traps for the moth to deposit her eggs. By carefully following up these rotations, the cost of labour would be considerably minimized, and the valuable time now spent in searching unlikely places might be devoted to the more thorough cleaning of egg deposits on traps formed by newly-irrigated cotton-areas.

Exterminating Young Worms by Heat and Dryness.

The worms, after hatching on the leaf, lower themselves to the ground by means of a web-like thread, and remain for a time under the soil of the ridges, feeding (during the first stage of their existence) chiefly at night on the lower leaves.

It is obvious from their various ages that several pickings of worms are thus necessary to clear an infected area. In this it is impossible to prevent escapes, however carefully the work is done. Propagation from this source alone is capable of much damage, and the complete extermination of this brood by a natural method is therefore extremely important.

The crux of the question of the extermination of cotton pests by the assistance of nature, or at least the first stepping-stone to this object, is to counteract unnatural conditions of shade and dampness, by dryness and heat. The successful application of this method can only be learnt by continuous observation in the field.

It has been proved by experiment, that the heat of the mid-day sun on the surface soil of unshaded ridges is often 120° to 120° F. Cotton, if allowed to flag from dryness, contains no food in its foliage for the young larvæ. It enables the sun to reach the ridges, which is fatal to the existence of the worms and fungi disease. The production of rank foliage is checked by the stoppage in the flow of sap. The green, succulent wood ripens, and produces abundance of flowers and lint, and the quality and quantity of the crop yield are considerably augmented.

When once this natural method (which applies only to cotton controlled by irrigation) has become known, and success more universally established, native growers will see the advantage of taking the matter up. Reform will naturally be slow, but the gain to the country would be enormous.

The following are some of the chief pests known to attack cotton cultivated in Egypt.

(1) PRODENIA LITTORALIS.—(The Egyptian Cotton Worm). Feeds on rank foliage caused by overwatering, etc.

(2) EARIAS INSULANA. (The Egyptian Boll-Worm). Feeds on unripe bolls of a late feeble crop, caused by unnatural conditions of cultivation.

(3) APHIS SP.—(The Cotton Blight) produces on succulent foliage a black fungus known as "Nedwet-el-Assal."

(4) OPOGONA GROSSIPELLA.—(The Small Boll-Worm) lately discovered by the writter.

(5) AGROTIS YPSILON.—(The Cotton Cut Worm).

(6) LAPHYGMA EXIGUA.—(The Green Cotton-Worm).

(7) OXYCARENUS HALINPENNIS.—(The Cotton Stainer). A plant-bug which sucks the sap of the cotton and lives in the unripe bolls during winter.

(8) A ROOT FUNGUS?—At present under observation. Appears early in July. Caused by overwatering.

(9) A SPECIES OF RED SPIDER.—Migrates from berseem to cotton in May. Sucks the chlorophyll from the leaves of the cotton plant.

The late sowing of cotton in the Northern portion of the Delta could be obviated and the young plants protected from the early cold and hot winds by the planting of suitable clumps of trees to act as wind screens. This would also prove of great assistance to the bean crop when in flower and prevent considerable crop loss.

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EGYPTIAN TRADE.

IMPORTS.

During the six months ending 30th June 1905, the import returns totalled £9,427,386, whilst for the same period this year the figures were no less than L.E. 10,513,579, or an expansion of L.E. 1,086,293.

On a basis of Customs returns, the most important increase in trade took place in the metal division, where the clearances of L.E. 1,746,910 were over L.E. 400,000 more than last year.

The building mania both in Cairo and Alexandria has undoubtedly had much to do with the expansion of L.E. 166,858 in the iron trade. One of the most noticeable features of these returns is the great advance made by Belgium in iron goods. For the first half of 1905 her shipments were L.E. 149,372, whereas this year they rose to L.E. 252,215. Great Britain's figures for the two periods were L.E. 291,873 and L.E. 332,419 respectively.

The shipments of railway and tramway rolling stock were valued at L.E. 178,117, being a gain of L.E. 90,978 on the half year. England secured orders to the extent of L.E. 101,784, and Belgium L.E. 75,580. Germany had none of this trade.

We are sometimes inclined to wonder where buyers are found for the large consignments of agricultural machinery which continue to be sent to this country. During the period under revision, the returns were L.E. 127,390, the increase over last year being L.E. 72,214. The principal competing countries were England with L.E. 92,948 and Switzerland with over L.E. 15,800. Germany's sales were above L.E. 5,000, whilst America cut in with a little over L.E. 3,000.

The locomotives which passed through the Customs in the six months were valued at L.E. 138,992. Great Britain was credited with L.E. 56,275, but the lion's share went to Germany with L.E. 82,331.

Following the iron trade, the largest contributor to the six months' total increase was the cereal classification, in which the clearances amounted to L.E. 1,264,928. To show the strides made in this category in recent years, we may mention that the above figures of L.E. 1,264,928, which were L.E. 253,318 more than the value of the shipments during the first half of 1905, were about a quarter of a million less than the total cereal imports thoughout the whole of the year 1900.

The flour returns, which have now become an interesting feature of the monthly Customs statistics, still continue to go ahead. From the 1st January to the 30th June, 72,894,527 kilograms (1 kilo=2.2 lbs) reached Egypt against 59,551,411 kilos last year, the difference being 13,343,116 kilos valued at L.E. 123,670. As we have mentioned before, it is much to be regretted that Great Britain cannot capture a share of this trade, which is now so largely in the hands of the French. We are glad to say we have recently had enquiries on the subject from two or three home firms, and we only hope a strong effort will be made in the matter, especially as it should be remembered that the demand is not likely to slacken so long as the native finds it more profitable to cultivate cotton instead of wheat.

Heavier purchases of sugar—the additional shipments amounting to 10,368,561 kilos—mainly accounted for the increase of L.E. 177,716 in the Colonial Produce category.

While, owing to a drop of L.E. 32,088 during June, the timber figures have fallen off to the extent of L.E. 13,974, the coal returns show an expansion of L.E. 162,546=(L.E. 190,250) in clearances. Here, of course, England scored heavily, as practically the whole of the increased turnover was credited to her.

We do not appear to have made much headway in furniture for we had no share in the additional deliveries of L.E. 18,106, our figures showing a shrinkage of L.E. 1,496.

The liquor and oil trades were fairly active, despite the fact that the petroleum arrivals were lower by L.E. 22,778. The beer shipments were 65,326 barrels and 104,408 dozen bottles, the whole being valued at L.E. 55,609, of which Great Britain contributed L.E. 21,460.

During the period we are considering there were only three Customs categories which showed a decline viz, (1) Textiles; (2) Live and dead stock, and (3) Candles and certain other animal products. The shipments of live stock were lower by nearly L.E. 80,000, whilst butter was down some L.E. 6,000.

Although the June returns for Manchester goods were L.E. 60,366 above those for the same month in 1905, the clearances since 1st January show a shrinkage of L.E. 109,081, which is the main cause of the total loss of L.E. 132,912 in textiles. Made-up linen goods were L.E. 17,290 higher than last year, and the same remarks apply to ready-made clothing with an increase of L.E. 9,485. On the other hand, woollen fabrics lost L.E. 9,015, silk fabrics L.E. 16,044, and bags L.E. 11,213.

In conclusion, we may just mention that, although England secured L.E. 306,982 of the increased turnover of L.E. 1,086,293, her proportion only worked out to 28.3 %, which is nearly 5 % lower than her share of Egypt's trade during the whole of last year. (*Journal of the British Chamber of Commerce*).

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Full Pension P.T. 50 a day. Visitors from Cairo a night at Sidi-Gaber station.
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EGYPT'S JAILS.

SOME FACTS AND FIGURES.

The ably-classified tables with which the report of Coles Pasha is replete give a striking picture of life and death within the prisons and reformatories of Egypt. We cannot do better than reproduce the following extracts from it. To begin with, during 1905, 100,822 prisoners were admitted. The number of deaths was 224, the average population was 12,118, giving a mortality of 19.3 per thousand, as against 19.8 in 1904. Previous totals under this head were: 1904, 236; 1903, 264; 1902, 283; 1901, 158. The mortality per class of prisoners was as follows:— Convicts 37; recidivists (other than convicts), 49; prisoners without antecedents sentenced to more than one year, 64; those of less than one year, 44; simple imprisonment, 6; under trial contravention not more that 14 days, 24; female prisoners, 10. Twenty-six of these were above 60 years of age.

Re work distribution, this at Abou Zaabal convict prison is almost entirely out-of-doors; quarrying, stone-breaking, etc. In other central prisons it is the same, but outdoor and laundry work is less. In the Cairo Appeal and local prisons there is no work. Quarrying occupied a fair proportion of the labour; in Tourah, 230 prisoners out of 1,000 are put to work; domestic service requires 133 men; basket-making, 60.

In point of sex, to take another table, that of Cairo Central Prison, of a thousand inmates, 867 are men, of whom 192 are on outside work; of the women 35 are ironers, 37 laundry-hands, and 23 engaged in tailoring, sewing, and carpet-making.

Foremost in the list of diseases in the five prisons is pulmonary tuberculosis, of which there were 57 cases and 50 deaths (32 in 1904), respiratory diseases, with a total number of 583 cases, claiming no more than 24 deaths, compared with 36 in 1904. Of the deaths from pulmonary tuberculosis, 23 of the deceased had entered the prison in good health, and amongst this category the longest term of prison life was 10½ years; the shortest, 10 months. Of seventeen admitted in a feeble condition, a large proportion were already suffering from pulmonary tuberculosis, which accounted for 21.32% of the total deaths, a disease by the bye which is responsible for 5.5 per 1000 inhabitants in Lower Egypt, and 7.1 in Alexandria. Pulmonary tuberculosis is not peculiar to Egyptian prison life, for 24% of the total mortality in the prisons of England and Wales was due to it in 1904.

It will be seen, therefore, that deaths from pulmonary tuberculosis are greater at "prison age" than at "all ages" (the reverse is the case as regards the general mortality), but this by no means accounts for a mortality (4.12 per 1,000) more than twice as great as the mortality at all ages in towns of Lower Egypt (1.9 per 1,000). Moreover during the year in point, 1905, there were 14 prisoners, released on medical grounds, suffering from pulmonary tuberculosis, whose expectation of life was very small. Taking into account that prisoners as a class do not enjoy such good health as the general population, that confinement, etc., has a depressing effect on health, there still remains much to explain. In the central prisons the diet is probably sufficient, but the local prisons still have only an allowance of bread and a few fresh vegetables; however, such prisoners are only supposed to be confined in them up to 15 days. At the present time it seems that overcrowding has much to answer for; cells intended for 8 prisoners are constantly occupied by 12 or 15 prisoners, as the following figures show, referring respectively to their normal and average actual accommodation:—

Tourah 1,344, 1,779; Abu Zaabal 400, 667; Manchia 1,139, 1,884; Appeal 306, 305; Alexandria 800, 1,104; Tantah 768, 1,362; Zagazig 696, 907; Beni Sauef 768, 1,003; Assiout 470, 1,115; Keneh 150, 413; Sohag 250, 320; Chebin-el-Kom Tents, 308.

NEW HUGE LINER FOR GERMANY.

It is stated that Messrs. Harland and Wolff have received an order from the Hamburg-American Line to construct a steamer larger than the Cunard liner Lusitania.

The Lusitania's displacement is 38,000 tons, and to maintain her minimum speed of 24½ knots her superb turbines will develop about 80,000 horse-power, or double that of the most powerful steamer now afloat. Her length is 787 feet—twice the height of St. Paul's Cathedral, and 60 feet more than that of the longest steamer now afloat. Here are a few figures which will convey some idea of the magnitude of the Lusitania as compared with the dimensions of four of the largest vessels in the world:—

Line and Steamer.	Descrip.	Gross Tons.	Length. Ft.	Brdth. Ft.	Dpth. Ft.
Cunard:— Lusitania	Turbine, 4 propellers	38,350	787.6	88.0	60.6
Hamb.-Amer.: Kaiserin Auguste Victoria	Reciprocating engines. 2 propellers	25,000	727.6	77.6	54.0
White Star:— Adriatic	Ditto.	25,000	727.6	75.6	49.0
Cunard:— Carmania	Turbine. 2 propellers	19,524	675.0	72.6	43.9

The order given to Messrs. Harland and Wolff indicates that our German competitors are disinclined to allow the honours of the Atlantic to remain with Great Britain if enterprising competition can wrest them from her.

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Those wishing direct correspondence with Dr. Hartman and can wait the necessary delay in receiving a reply should address Dr. S. B. Hartman, Columbus, Ohio, U.S.A.

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CANAL DE SUEZ.

LA DEFENSE DU CANAL.

OPINION DE LA PRESSE.

Nous avons annoncé que les habitants de Suez se proposent d'adresser au gouvernement britannique une pétition à l'effet d'obtenir une garnison anglaise pour veiller sur leur sécurité.

Notre confrère du journal les *Pyramides* fait observer que "malheureusement les conventions internationales sont là pour empêcher l'Agence Britannique de faire droit à cette demande, car l'envoi d'une garnison britannique à Suez constituerait une violation de la neutralité du Canal. Les habitants de Suez devront donc se contenter d'une garnison égyptienne et de la visite plus ou moins régulière d'un stationnaire britannique."

Le Progrès proteste contre cette interprétation. Il prétend que l'Angleterre a le droit d'agir à sa guise pour protéger l'Egypte, y compris le canal.

Il déclare caduque la clause de la convention de 1888, qui porte que "le Khédive peut prendre les mesures nécessaires pour défendre le Canal, mais il doit agir *avec ses propres forces.*" Si celles-ci lui faisaient défaut, "il fera appel au Sultan qui interviendra, mais informera les Puissances signataires de la Convention de Londres du 17 mars 1885 et, au besoin, s'entendra avec elles."

La *Bourse Egyptienne* critique ainsi l'article du Progrès :

Cela est pourtant clair et formel. Notre confrère pourrait-il nous exhiber le texte d'une convention ultérieure annulant celle de 1888 ?

Mais l'Angleterre a si bien compris le texte de cette convention qu'elle n'a jamais envoyé de soldats britanniques à Port-Saïd, à Ismailia, à Suez et à Port-Tewfik.

Et c'est précisément pour se conformer à cet accord qu'elle se contente d'entretenir deux stationnaires aux bords du canal ; l'un à Suez et l'autre à Port-Saïd. Ce qui est suffisant pour parer à toute éventualité.

C'est également en vertu de ces accords spéciaux pour l'Egypte que lors de l'effervescence qui se produisit à Alexandrie en décembre dernier, l'Angleterre pria un croiseur français qui se trouvait dans les eaux égyptiennes de vouloir bien *stationner* lui aussi à Port-Saïd pour, en cas de besoin, prêter main forte à la puissance occupante. Mais elle n'y envoya pas de soldats et pour cause. Quoi qu'on dise, nous sommes toujours sous le contrôle européen et la suzeraineté, au moins nominale, de la Sublime-Porte.

DELEGATION MUNICIPALE.

(Communication Officielle)

La Délégation Municipale s'est réunie le 14 Août 1906 à 5 h. p.m. sous la présidence de Mr. le Dr. Schiess Pacha.

Présents M.M. Barbazza, A. Ralli, Abani Bey, et Zervudachi, membres, A. Willner, secrétaire

Le Ministère ayant demandé à la Municipalité de prêter son concours dans les opérations de recensement de la population d'Alexandrie et de ses banlieues, la Délégation, sur rapport du Directeur du service des Recettes, accepterait de se charger de ce travail, moyennant certaines conditions.

La Délégation ajourne pour étude complémentaire, une offre de Mr. Duburguet relative à l'adoption d'un taximètre pour les voitures publiques.

Elle approuve le projet d'arrêté élaboré par le service du Contentieux concernant le transport des matières pouvant dégager de la poussière ou de mauvaises odeurs et décide de le soumettre à la sanction de la Commission Municipale.

De même, elle soumettra à cette assemblée le projet d'arrêté élaboré par le même service et concernant les modes d'avertissement pour automobiles et bycicletes.

La Délégation renvoie aux services pour rapport les offres pour le macadamisage de la rue Abou Nawatir et les travaux de terrassement de la route de 30 mètres depuis la rue Chatby jusqu'à la tranchée de l'Ibrahimieh.

Aucun pli n'ayant été présenté pour la vente des pierres provenant de la démolition de la tour des Romains, la Délégation décide de procéder à cette adjudication par voie de criée en provoquant de nouvelles offres.

Communication est donnée d'une lettre du 12 Août 1906 du Ministère de l'Intérieur informant qu'il n'a pas d'objection à approuver la décision prise par la Commission dans sa séance du 1er Août 1906 relative à la cession de trois rues par le Patriarcat grec, destinées à relier entre elles certaines artères principales du quartier de la Porte Rosette, étant toutefois bien entendu que les terrains à céder doivent être libres de toutes charges.

La Délégation prend également note d'une lettre du 12 Août 1906 du Ministère de l'Intérieur approuvant l'ouverture des différents crédits votés par la Commission dans sa séance du 1er courant.

Comme suite aux demandes de la Municipalité relatives au projet de maisons économiques et de cité ouvrière, le Ministère de l'Intérieur informe par lettre du 9 Août 1906 que le Ministère des Finances lui a fait savoir qu'il examine actuellement l'affaire et qu'il fait, en ce moment, procéder aux investigations nécessaires au sujet des terrains que la Municipalité a manifesté le désir d'avoir. Dès qu'une décision aura été prise à cet égard, S. E. le Ministre s'empressera de la communiquer.

Cette lettre sera soumise à la Commission.

La séance est levée à 7 h. 1/2 p.m.

BULLETIN DE LA BOURSE

(Aujourd'hui à midi et demie.)

Notre bourse qui avait ouvert déprimé ce matin par suite de la baisse du coton et de la faiblesse des marchés européens s'est un peu relevé en clôture en raison de la reprise des cotons.

Les valeurs les plus échangées ont été, comme les jours précédents, l'Agricole, la National Bank, la Cassa di Sconto, le Delta Land et le Comptoir.

Il faut y joindre, quoique dans une proportion moindre, les Nungovich Hotels, l'Ordinary Khedivial Mail, les Cotton Mills et le Comptoir.

La réaction est particulièrement sensible pour la National Bank qui finit à 26 1/8, et les Nungovich à 16 15/16.

Sur les autres titres il y a peu de changement ; il y a même une légère amélioration de la Cassa di Sconto à 228 3/4 l'ancienne et 218 3/4 la nouvelle, de la Delta Land à 3 1/2 et de l'Ordinary Khedivial Mail à 34/3.

La tendance du marché demeure indécise.

* * *

En ce qui concerne le bruit d'un désaccord au sujet de la fusion de la Building Lands Co. Ltd avec l'Egyptian Trust and Investment, voici les renseignements que nous avons pu obtenir :

A la dernière assemblée de la Building Lands Co. Ltd., tenue le 18 juillet écoulé, se trouvaient quelques actionnaires, dont les certificats de dépôts de titres étaient datés de la veille du jour de l'assemblée ou du jour même. Après examen de la question par l'assemblée générale, il fut décidé à l'unanimité d'admettre néanmoins ces actionnaires à voter, d'abord parce que c'était la date du certificat qui était en retard et non le dépôt des titres, et ensuite parce que, la plupart de ces actionnaires étant contraires à la fusion, ceux qui y étaient favorables ne voulaient pas qu'on pût leur reprocher d'avoir restreint les votes. En fait, sur 844 assistants, il y eut 116 abstentions (certificats datés du jour de l'assemblée) 129 votes contre, et 599 pour la fusion.

A cette assemblée 23,000 actions sur 37,500 étaient représentées. Les résolutions de l'assemblée précédente qui avait voté la fusion à l'unanimité y furent ratifiées.

De l'avis des meilleurs avocats de notre ville, on ne saurait donc soulever contre cette assemblée aucune critique. Le bruit d'une rupture ou tout au moins d'un désaccord provient sans aucun doute de quelques actionnaires, contraires à la fusion.

* * *

On dit que la Banque de Salonique dont le capital actuel est de 8,000,000 de francs se prépare à porter ce capital à 20,000,000 de francs.

Circulaire H. De Vries et Boutigny

NOTES ET CRITIQUES.

Le Caire, 14 Août.

Le taux de l'escompte libre à Londres vient d'être élevé de 1/8 à 3 1/8 pour cent.

Hier, au Stock Exchange, le Consolidé anglais a baissé de 1/4 à 88. L'Unifiée a gagné 1/4 à 104 3/4. La National Bank a clôturé en hausse de 1/8 à 26 3/8. L'Agricole est restée invariée à 9 7/°, de même que la Daïra à 16 7/8. La Delta Light est renseignée en hausse de 1/4 de livre à 11 3/4.

A Paris, l'action Crédit Foncier Egyptien a rétrogradé de 2 francs à 756. La Banque d'Athènes est demeurée inchangée à 149

* * *

Influencé par la tenue moins bonne des places dirigeantes, par la hausse de l'escompte libre à Londres et par la baisse locale du coton, notre marché des valeurs a manifesté, ce matin, une certaine tendance à la réaction sur les titres qui avaient bénéficié d'une plus-value dans les deux dernières séances.

Dans le compartiment des Banques, la National a débuté à 26 7/16 pour fléchir à 26 1/4 et clôturer plus ferme aux abords de 26 5/16. L'Agricole a faibli à 9 3/4-13/16. La Cassa di Sconto a progressé à 227-228 l'action ancienne et 216 la nouvelle. La Banque d'Athènes s'est inscrite à 148-149 et la Banque d'Orient à 134. Le Comptoir Financier a molli à 6 9/16 l'action ancienne et 6 3/6 la nouvelle.

L'action Crédit Foncier s'est raffermie à 759-760 ; par contre, l'obligation à lots ancienne est revenue à 338.

Après avoir atteint 14 1/2, la Nile Land a résctionné à 14 pour finir à 14 1/4. La part de fondateur Agricole du Nil a gagné 5/16 à 7 9/16. L'action Entreprises Immobilières et Travaux a clôturé à 4 1/8-3/16 et la part de fondateur à 69. L'Union Foncière a avancé à 6 5/16-3/8.

Les Héliopolis ont baissé aux environs de 320. L'Anglo American Nile a été demandée à 5 3/8-7/16. La part de dividende Brasserie des Pyramides a fait 69-70 et la part de dividende Ciments 16-17. L'action Bourse Khédiviale du Caire a été cotée 140. L'action de dividende Tramways d'Alexandrie est retombée à 340. Les Automobiles ont baissé d'environ une demi-livre à 5 2/8.

Dans le groupe des valeurs hôtelières, les Nungovich ont été offerts à 17 3/16-1/4. Les Egyptian ont, par contre, avancé à 6 5/16-3/8. Les Upper Egypt ont été cotés 4 7/8-15/16. Les National ont progressé à 3 5/8 ; leur part de fondateur à 54.

Parmi les petites valeurs, les Delta Land ont faibli à 3 7/16 et les Markets à 3 sh. 6. Les Estates ont fini à 1 7/8 vendeurs ; la part de fondateur s'est raffermie à 11 1/4-3/16. Les Cotton Mills ont clôturé à 6 sh.

* * *

On nous écrit d'Alexandrie, à la date d'hier soir :

"On affirme ici qu'une nouvelle assemblée générale extraordinaire de la Building Lands of Egypt Co. sera convoquée à bref délai par un groupe puissant d'actionnaires de cette Société.

"Ce groupe, qui se serait assuré une majorité écrasante, aurait pour but de faire rejeter la fusion avec l'Egyptian Trust and Investment Ltd. (Glymenopoulo), qui avait été, pourtant, acceptée à la première assemblée extraordinaire.

"On prétend actuellement que cette fusion aurait été faite d'une façon irrégulière et à des conditions inacceptables et par trop onéreuses pour la Building Lands.

"Toujours est-il que les actions de la Building Lands ont haussé aujourd'hui en Bourse de 3/16 à 5 1/16 ; on s'accorde même à dire qu'elles ne tarderont pas à rattraper leur ancien cours de 6 livres. Les Glymenopoulo restent inertes à 1 3/8-13/32.

* * *

Suivant des renseignements que nous tenons de bonne source, mais dont nous ne saurions garantir l'exactitude, la valeur totale actuelle des terrains acquis par la Delta Land and Investment Co., soit pour son compte exclusif, soit en participation avec d'autres Sociétés, serait estimée à environ £3C 0,000.

On ne tardera pas, d'ailleurs, à être fixé à cet égard par les explications qui seront assurément données à l'assemblée ordinaire convoquée à Londres pour après-demain 16 du courant.

* * *

La date officielle pour le paiement du coupon intérimaire de P.E. 20 sur les actions anciennes de la Cassa di Sconto e di Risparmio est fixée au 20 août courant. L'avis y relatif sera publié incessamment.

Le conseil d'administration a décidé, en outre, d'ouvrir deux nouvelles succursales, l'une à Tantah, l'autre à Zagazig, qui fonctionneront dès le commencement de la saison d'hiver.

SHIPPING MOVEMENTS

ALEXANDRIA HARBOUR.

ARRIVALS.

August 14.

Niger, French s., capt. Schmith, Marseilles, Messageries Maritimes.

DEPARTURES

August 14.

Baar, Brit. s., capt. Wright, Cyprus.

Tchihatchoff, Rus. s., capt. Heymann, Piræus and Odessa.

Eleni, Ott. s., capt. Vroulis, Constantinople.

Woglinde, Germ. s., capt. Mohr, Syria, with part of previous cargo.

Margarida, Ital. s., capt d'Arrigo, Port Said, in ballast.

Oastree, Dutch s., capt. Ahrens, Gibraltar, in ballast.

EXPORT MANIFESTS.

For PIRÆUS, by the S.S. Irini, sailed on the 28th July :

Various, 2 bales cotton, 45 bales empty bags, 150 bags rice, 100 bags natron, 130 bags sesame, 89 pieces wood, 117 empty casks, 41 packages empty zembils, 14 packages empty zembils, 227 packages sundries

For PIRÆUS and CONSTANTINOPLE, by the S.S. Ismailia, sailed on the 8th August :

Various, 1,100 bags rice, 170 packages sundries

For CONSTANTINOPLE, by the S.S. Stefano Strait, sailed on the 8th August :

Various, 4 bales leather, 575 bags rice, 68 empty casks

For CONSTANTINOPLE, by the S.S. Maria Reine, sailed on the 10th August :

Various, 1,897 bags rice, 6 packages sundries

For CYPRUS, by the S.S. Kypros, sailed on the 10th August :

Various, 101 packages sundries

For BRAILA, sailed on the S.S. Maraslis, sailed on the 10th August :

Various, 20 bales empty bags, 1,700 bags rice

For PIRÆUS and CRETE, by the S.S. Irini, sailed on the 11th August :

Various, 50 bales empty bags, 110 bags rice, 215 empty casks, 20 packages empty zembils, 70 packages sundries

For BRINDISI and TRIESTE by the S.S. Cleopatra, sailed on the 11th August :

E. Mallison & Co.,	124	bales cotton
Carver Bros. & Co. Ltd,	23	" "
Choremi, Benachi & Co.,	121	" "
J. Planta & Co.,	63	" "
R. & O. Lindemann,	30	" "
	361	bales cotton.

H. Sednaoui, 293 empty casks
A. Werther & Co., 5 packages gum
Eredi Albertini, 986 empty casks
A. G. Monferrato, 275 empty casks
J. Ayoub & Co., 66 bales skins
G. Brach & Co., 25 bales skins
E. Almasy & Co., 219 empty casks
A. Dreher, 404 empty casks
Deposito Birra di Graz, 1,250 empty casks
Dimitrino & Co., 12 cases cigarettes
P. M. Statira, 33 bales skins
Khedivial Mail, 72 packages cedrates
Ah. Zaki, 18 bales skins
Echmavi Ism., 7 bales skins
A. C. Cumidi, 15 empty casks
A. Frick, 7 casks fresh fish
A. Chelmie, 4 cases cigarettes
Various, 21 packages sundries

For PORT SAID and SYRIA, by the S.S. Urano, sailed on the 13th August :

FOR PORT SAID

Deposito Birra di Graz, 106 casks beer
Nav. Gen. Ital., 3 cases wine

FOR ADEN

E. Cohen, 4 bags peas

FOR BOMBAY

Pesl & Co., 80 bales cotton

Direction Generale des Postes

L'Administration des Postes met en adjudication l'entreprise des transports postaux dans la ville du Caire aux conditions stipulées dans le cahier des charges déposé auprès de cette Direction Générale (Bureau du Secrétariat) et à la Direction Locale des Postes du Caire.

Les demandes devront être adressées à S.E. le Directeur Général des Postes à Alexandrie sur papier timbré de P.T. 3 et sous double enveloppe, celle intérieure portant la mention "Offre pour transports postaux dans la ville Caire," elles seront reçues jusqu'au 16 septembre prochain inclusivement.

L'Administration ne s'engage pas à accepter l'offre la plus basse ni à donner suite à l'adjudication.

Alexandrie, le 14 Août 1906. 28360-1

Eastern Telegraph Co. Ltd.

AVERAGE TIME occupied in transmission of Egyptian telegrams from England to Alexandria on Tuesday, 14th August, 1906.

OUTWARDS.

Between the hours of 10 a.m. and 6 p.m. (Cairo time)

FROM	MESSAGES HANDED IN AT	
	The Company's Offices	Postal Telegraph Offices.
	H. M.	H. M.
London...	14	44
Liverpool	20	—
Manchester	20	—
Glasgow	1. 11	52
Other Provincial Offices ...	—	57

BOURSE KHEDIVIALE

CONTRATS

Fluctuations de 9h.30 à 1h. p.m.

Cotons F.G.F.Br.

Dans la matinée ; prix plus haut pour août talari 20 —/— à —/— ; plus bas pour août 19 11/16 à —/—.

Graines de coton

Dans la matinée ; prix plus haut pour août P.T. 71 —/— à —/— ; plus bas pour août 69 35/40 à —/—.

REMARQUES

(De midi à 1h. p.m.)

Cotons.—Il y a eu des offres constantes en flottant août et naturellement cela a fini par accentuer la faiblesse. La clôture a eu lieu en mauvaise tendance.

Le novembre a été très faible : Le commerce a vendu dit-on, et beaucoup de monde parmi la spéculation cherche à réaliser.

Graines de coton.—Mauvais marché en clôture, tant pour l'ancienne que pour la nouvelle récolte.

Fèves.—Marché nul.

Bourse Khédiviale, le 14 août 1906.

COTONS

copie de la dépêche

DE L'ALEXANDRIA GENERAL PRODUCE ASSOCIATION à la LIVERPOOL COTTON ASSOCIATION

(Cours pratiqués ce jour à la Bourse Khédiviale à 9h. 45 a.m.)

Tal. 19 3/4	Livraison	Août
" 17 1/4	"	Novembre
" 17 1/16	"	Janvier
" 17 3/16	"	Mars

Marché quiet

Arrivages de ce jour, à Minet-el-Bassal, can. —.

(Cours pratiqués ce jour à la Bourse Khéd. à 1h. p.m.)

Tal. 19 25/32	Livraison	Août
" 17 3/16	"	Novembre
" 16 31/32	"	Janvier
" 17 1/8	"	Mars

Marché quiet

MARCHE DE MINET-EL-BASSAL

15 août 1906.—(11h.55 a.m.)

Cotons.—Clôture du marché du 14 août : Inactif.

BEURRES

Fair, Fully Fair, Good Fair, Fully Good Fair et Good : Sans changement

HAUTE-EGYPTE ET FAYOUM

Fair, Fully Fair, Good Fair, Fully Good Fair et Good : Sans changement

ABASSI

Fully Good Fair, Good, Extra : Sans changement

JOANNOVICH

Fully Good Fair, Good, Extra : Sans changement

Etat du marché de ce jour, cotons : Inactif.

Les arrivages de ce jour se chiffrent par cantars —contre même jour l'année précédente cantars 442.

Graines de coton.—Manquent

	Disponible	Ticket
Mit-Afifi—		Rien
Haute-Egypte.—		Rien

Blés.—Fermes

Qualité Saïdi.—Cond. Saha P.T. — à —

" *Béhéra* : " " " 105 ., 115

Fèves.—Marché nul

Saïdi : Disponible.—

Fayoum : Disponible.—

Qualité Saïdi. Cond. Saha P.T. 125 à 128

Lentilles.—Fermes

Disponible : Rien

Cond. Saha P.T. 130 à 135

Orge.—Soutenues

" Cond. Saha P.T. 65 à 68

Maïs.—Soutenus

Disponible : Rien.

" Cond. Saha P.T. 80 à 85

Exportation du 14 août		depuis le 10 août
Coton Bal. 680		Bal. 1595
Gr. de cot. Ard. 17923		Ard. 17923
Fèves " —		" —

Exportations probables de la semaine

	1906	1905
Coton ... ... Bal.	3,000	7,000
Graines de coton ... Ard.	40,000	47,000
Fèves ... ... "	—	—

Les prix suivants ont été pratiqués ce jour :

COTON

C.M.B.

(BASSE-EGYPTE)

Province Béhéra

Damanhour ... ... De P.T. — à —

Province Garbieh

Kafr-Zayat ... ... De P.T. 287½ à 395

Tantah ... ... " " — —

SECTION DES GRAINES ET CEREALES

PRIX FRANCO-STATION	DISPONIBLE	TICKET
Graines de coton Afifi....	P.T. — —	à P.T. —
" Haute-Egypte..	" — —	" —
Blé Saïdi...	" — —	" —
Fèves-Saïdi	" — —	" —
Fayoumi	" — —	" —

ARRIVAGES

du mercredi 15 août 1906

Documents de l'"Alexandria General Produce Assoc."

	CHEMINS DE FER	BARQUES
Cotons	8/B	—
Graines de coton	sacs —	—
Blés Saïdi...	" —	—
" Béhéra	" 99	—
Fèves Saïdi	" 29	—
" Béhéra	" —	—
Orge	" 52	—
Maïs	" —	—
Lentilles	" —	—

Cotons.—Total des arrivages depuis le 1er septembre 1905 jusqu'à ce jour, cantars 5,876,767.

Graines de coton.—Total des arrivages depuis le 1er septembre 1905 jusqu'à ce jour Ard. 3,560,108.

Contre même jour en 1905 :

	BARQUES ET CHEMINS DE FER
Coton	8/B —
Graines de coton.	sacs 2166
Blés Saïdi	" —
" Béhéra...	" 778
Fèves Saïdi...	" —
" Béhéra	" —
Orge	" —
Maïs	" —
Lentilles.	" —

Cotons.—Total des arrivages depuis le 1er septembre 1904 jusqu'à ce jour, cantars 6,229,784.

Graines de coton.—Total des arrivages depuis le 1er septembre 1904 jusqu'à ce jour, ardebs 3,612,051.

CONTRATS, (11 h. 55 a.m.)

Cours de la Bourse de Minet-el-Bassal

Coton F.G.F.Br.

Novembre	Tal. 17 1/4	à —
Janvier	" 17 1/16	" —
Mars...	" 17 3/16	" —
Août	" 19 13/16	" —

Graines de coton

Nov.-Décembre-Janvier..	P.T. 63 30/40	à —
Août	" 69 20/40	" —

Fèves-Saïdi

Septembre-Octobre	P.T. 122 —	" 123

REMARQUES :

Coton.—Récolte actuelle.—L'Aout a ouvert à 19 3/4, mais par la suite il se raffermit un peu. Marché cependant peu actif.

Novembre est calme.

Graines de coton.—Récolte actuelle.—En baisse. Premier cours août 69 1/2.

Fèves-Saïdi.—Nouvelle récolte.—Marché nul.

REUTERS' TELEGRAMS.

CLOSING REPORTS.

LIVERPOOL, August 14, 12.55 p.m.

Sales of the day	bales 5,000
Of which Egyptian	" 200
American new maize, Spot per cental ...	4/7
American futures (September-October) ...	5.28
" " (January-February) ...	5.29
American middling	5.55
Egyptian fully good fair, delivery (August)	9 58/64
" " " (September)	9 44/64
" " " (October)	9 20/64
" " " (November)	8 56/64
Egyptian Brown fair (per lb. d.)	8 9/16
" good fair	9 12/16
" good	11 2/16
" fully good fair	10 4/16
Egyptian saidi beans (new per 480 lbs) —/—	

NEW YORK, August 14.

Spot Cotton	10.40
American Futures (September)...	9.41
" (October)	9.57
" (January)	9.78
" (February)	9.84
Cable transfers	dol. 4.85¼
Cotton day's receipts at all U.S. Ports, ...bales	9,000

NEW ORLEANS, August 14.

Cotton Spot	10 5/16
Futures October...	9.64
" " December	9.67

LIVERPOOL, August 14.

American futures (September-October)... ...	5.30

LONDON, August 14.

Bar Silver (per oz d).	30 7/16
Private discount (3 month bills)...	3 ⅛ o/o
Consols (September)	88 ⅛
Egyptian Unified	104 ½
Turkish Unified	96 ⅛
Rio Tinto	67 ⅛
New Daira...	16 ⅞
Agricultural Bank	9 ⅞
National Bank of Egypt...	26 ¼
Rand Mines New	6 ¾
Chartereds of S. Africa	1 22/32
Nile Valley Gold Mine ... ... New	— 10/32
New Egyptians	1 14/32

The Western Oasis Corporation 12/32 premium

Delta Light (Bearer Shares)	11 ¼
Egyptian Railway	101 ½
" Domain	103 —
Ottoman Defence	103 ⅛
Italian Rente 4 o/o	101 ¼
Greek Monopoly	54 —
Greek Rent 4 o/o	42 —
Ottoman Bank...	15 ⅜
Egyptian cotton seed to Hull (August)	6 14/16 steady
German Beet Sugar (August)...	" 8/11 ⅛

PARIS, August 14.

Banque d'Athènes	148 —
Crédit Foncier Egyptien	— —
Credit Lyonnais	1169 —
Comptoir National d'Escompte	645 —
Land Bank of Egypt...	218 —
Ottoman Bank	644 —
Lots Turcs	146 —
Cheque on London	25.19 —
Sugar White No. 3 (August)...	— —
Banque de Salonique	175 —

Telegramme Havas

BOURSE du 14 août 1906

COURS DES VALEURS A TERME, CLOTURE

PARIS

Rente Francaise 3 o/o	Fr. 97 85
Dette Egyptienne Unifiée	" 106 65
Extérieur Espagnol...	" 96 10
Russe consolidé..	" 72 20
Actions de Suez..	" 4538 —
Crédit Foncier Egyptien	" — —
Crédit Lyonnais	" 1168 —
Comptoir National d'Escompte	" 647 —
Banque Ottomane	" 644 —
Land Bank of Egypt	" 218 —
Banque d'Athènes	" 149 —
Banque d'Abyssinie	" — —
Crédit Franco-Egyptien...	" 128 —
Change sur Londres	" 25 19

LONDRES

Consolidés anglais	£ 88 ⅛

Escomptes—Paris 3, Londres 3 ½, Berlin 4 ½ o/o

EXTERIEUR

Dépêches particulières du 14 août 1906

PRODUITS EGYPTIENS

LIVERPOOL

Coton.—Etat du Marché.—Faible

Disponible.—10 1/4

Futurs.—août ; 9 58/64 (4/64 de baisse)

LIVERPOOL

Graines de coton.—Soutenues

Fèves.—Néant

HULL

Graines de coton.—Calme

Fèves.—Marché nul

LONDRES

Graines de coton.—Sans changement

COTON AMERICAIN

LIVERPOOL

Futurs juillet-août : 5.39 (3 points de hausse)

" oct.-nov. : 5.29 (4 points de hausse)

Disponible : 5.55 (3 points de baisse)

NEW-YORK

Middling Upland : 10.40 (20 points de baisse)

Futurs août : 9.31 (3 points de baisse)

" octobre : 9.57 (3 points de baisse)

Arrivages du jour, balles 9,000

Contre même jour, l'année dernière, balles 10,000

To-day's Exchange Quotations

	Banks' buying	Banks' selling*
London cheque	97 ⅜	97 ½
" 3m. bank paper	96 ⅞	96 ⅛
" 3m. house paper	96 ⅞	— —
Paris cheque	386 ½	387 ½
" 3m. bank paper	384 ½	385 ½
" 3m. house paper	384 —	— —
Switzerland cheque	386 ½	387 ½
" 3m. bank paper	383 ½	— —
Germany cheque	475 ½	476 ½
" 3m. bank paper	471 ½	— —
Italian cheque	386 ½	387 ½
Vienna & Trieste cheque	405 ¾	406 ¾
Constantinople cheque...	88 ⅛	89 ⅛

*Less one per mille brokerage.

SHARE LIST

ISSUED BY THE "ASSOCIATION DES COURTIERS ET VALEURS D'ALEXANDRIE."

Clôture d'aujourd'hui à 12h.30 p.m.

Agric. Bank of Egypt	Lst.	9 ¼ @	— ⅛
National Bank of Egypt ...	"	26 ⅜ "	— ⅛
Ramleh Railway	"	7 ½ "	— —
Egyptian Delta Railway ...	"	11 ⅜ "	— ⅛
Tramway d'Alexandrie... ...	Fcs.	192 ½ "	— —
" " Div....	"	340 — "	— —
Alexandria Water	Lst.	15 ⅜ "	— ⅛
Eaux du Caire	Fcs.	122 ½ "	— —
" " Jouissance	"	262 — "	— —
Daira Sanieh	Lst.	16 ¼ "	— ⅛
Béhéra	"	L.E. 36 — "	— ½
Bourse Khédiviale	Lst.	— — "	— —
Egyptian Markets	"	25/ — "	— —
Anglo-Egyptian Spinning ...	"	— ⅛ "	— ⅛
Bière d'Alexandrie Privilegies	Fcs.	200 — "	— —
" " Dividende	"	120 — "	— —
Bière du Caire Privilegies ...	"	130 — "	— —
" " Dividende ...	"	68 — "	— —
Egyptian Cotton Mills	Lst.	5/10 ½ "	— —
Egyptian Salt & Soda	"	20/ — "	20/3 —
Pressage	"	— — "	— —
Presses Libres...	"	— — "	— —
Oblig. Crédit Foncier Egyptien 3 % 1886...	Fcs.	336 ½ "	— ex
Oblig. Crédit Foncier Egyptien 3 % 1903...	"	271 ½ "	— ex
Lots Turcs	"	149 ½ "	— —
Banque Nationale de Grèce ...	"	— — "	— —
Cassa di Sconto	"	223 ¾ "	— —
" " Nouvelle	"	218 ¾ "	— —
Anglo-American Nile	Lst.	5 ⅜ "	— ⅛
Banque d'Athènes	Fcs.	147 ¼ "	148 —
Deferred Delta	Lst.	12 ⅜ "	— —
Nungovich Hotels	"	16 ⅛ "	— —
Delta Land	"	3 ½ "	— ⅛
Nile Land...	"	14 ¼ "	— —
Sucr. et Raffinerie d'Egypte...	Fcs.	25 ½ "	— —
Khedivial Mail Preference ...	Lst.	4 ½ "	— —
" " Ordinary	"	34/3 "	— —
Egypt. Invest. & Agency Ltd	"	1 ¼ "	— —
Land Bank	"	3 ⅛ "	— ⅛
Land Investment	"	— — "	— —
Trust...	"	1 ⅛ "	— —
Estates	"	1 ⅜ "	— —
Splendid Hotels	"	3 ⅞ "	— ⅜
Cheik Fadl	Fcs.	115 — "	— —
Entreprises Urbaines	Lst.	6 ⅜ "	— ⅛
Comptoir Financier	"	6 ⅛ "	6 ⅛
" parts de fondateurs	"	44 ½ "	— —
Building Lands	"	5 ¼ "	— —
Delta and Upper Egypt... ...	"	3 ⅜ "	— —
Union Foncière d'Egypte ...	"	6 ⅞ "	— —
Bank of Abyssinia...	"	— — "	— —
Crédit Franco-Egyptien... ...	"	5 ⅞ "	— —
Société Eléctrique de la Basse-Egypte...	"	— — "	— —
Banco di Roma	Fcs.	114 — "	— —
Banque d'Orient	"	132 ½ "	— ¼

SHARES NOT QUOTED IN ABOVE LIST.

Corp. of Western Egypt ...	Lst.	1 ⅛ @	— —
New Egyptian Company... ...	"	29/ ex "	— —
Land and General Trust... ...	"	— ⅛ "	— —
Wardan Estate Company ...	"	6 ⅜ "	— —
" Fondateur ...	"	7 ½ "	— —
Land Allotment Company ...	"	3 ⅛ "	— —
" " Fondateur P.T.	132	— "	— —
Ciments d'Egypte	Fcs.	69 — "	— —
Egyptian Hotels	Lst.	6 ⅛ "	— —
Upper Egypt Hotels...	"	5 — "	— —
National Hotels...	"	3 ½ "	— —
" " Fondateur P.T.		50 — "	— —
Menzaleh Canal Company ...	Lst.	4 ⅛ "	— —
" Fondateur P.T.		108 — "	— —
Agr, Indus. d'Egypte	Fcs.	— — "	— —
Improvements Corporation ...	Lst.	4 ½ "	— —
Port Said Salt Association ...	Shg.	15/6 ex "	— —
Estates Fondateur	"	11 — "	— —

ASSOCIATION DES COURTIERS EN MARCHANDISES

(Service spécial)

DEPECHE D'OUVERTURE

LIVERPOOL, 10h. a.m.

Américain

Futurs : juillet-août : —

" octobre-novembre : 5.26

Seconde Dépêche, 10h.5 a.m.

Futurs : juillet-août : 5.35

PITH OF THE PRESS.

EXTRACTS FROM THE HOME PAPERS.

The Cry of the Landless.

"Land and liberty" is the cry now echoing through Russia, and of that cry land is the essential part. Liberty is probably conceived merely as freedom from the exactions and domination of the big landowners. Government speakers told the peasants in the Duma that they ought to farm better and be content. That is the Russian parallel to the French remark that if the people had not bread enough they should eat cakes. M. Stolypin now emits soothing assurances of reform after order is established, but if he really hopes for order he must establish it by granting reforms larger and more liberal than the bureaucracy has yet contemplated. ("Times.")

Slumbering Democracies.

Should a crisis declare itself, either in Europe or Asia or Africa, we might confidently count on the patriotism of the working classes. They would cheerfully submit to war taxation, and give us again the best and bravest of their sons to fight the battles of England. That is the way of democracies. They exert themselves for a great effort; when the need has passed, they slumber and forget. It is the business of statesmen never to relax their vigilance; not to lay their plans for the exigencies of the current hour, but think several years ahead.

("Standard").

Trouble Follows Compromise.

The Government has yielded to animosities in its Education Bill no less than in its Trade Disputes Bill; and in consequence neither of them is a Bill upon which the Liberal and Democratic party can remain united or ever has been united. Nor is it only the angry Nonconformist and the violent Labour men who are at odds with the Liberals. There is also the anti-patriotic party whom Sir E. Grey had to rebuke on Saturday week. These are perhaps more dangerous to the Ministerialists than any others. ("Advertiser.")

Fifty Years Ago.

The Sveaborg mutiny throws a strange light over the postponed visit of the English Fleet to Finnish waters, where, had it come, it would have witnessed a fight for the forts which it attacked in vain half a century earlier.—"Dagbladet," Stockholm.

A Royal Meeting.

The meeting between King Edward and the Kaiser will cause universal satisfaction to two great and neighbourly peoples. It marks the end, let us hope, of a personal estrangement which had become notorious, and it also gives a kind of official sanction to the friendlier feelings between Great Britain and Germany which have been growing for several years past.

("Daily News").

The "Silly Season."

We always await with interest the "silly season" question which the "Daily Telegraph" quite regularly propounds every year. This time it is John Strange Winter who opens the ball, the question being "Are We Too Squeamish?" The answer is that we are:

"We well-nigh burst ourselves with tenderness over Kaffirs and the worst rapscallions that could be scoured out of China. Congo atrocities, Russian and American horrors, German regimental scandals, and the rough justice of an officer's mess, all serve their turn to work up the over-squeamishness of the nation."

This does not seem very convincing, somehow. In the circumstances we are not sure that the most pertinent question would not have been "Are we downhearted?" True that it is a little faded, but we could safely trust the "Telegraphic" ingenuity to revive its pristine glories. ("Westminster Gazette.")

ANIMALS' SPEED.

A tendency has possibly existed to exaggerate the speed of the flight of birds, though judging from the recent observations scientifically made with telescopes, eighty miles an hour is not uncommon. How does this compare with the speed of movement of animals? Mr. Ernest Thompson Seton, who is a very careful and painstaking observer, has recently stated that the speed of antelopes and of other wild animals is usually over-estimated. It is in no case so great as that of a racehorse. The record for a mile set up by a racehorse is Caiman's mile in 1 min. 38 1-5 sec.; and that Mr. Seton thinks is probably the fastest pace recorded for anything afoot. It works out at over thirty-six miles an hour. Thirty-four miles an hour is, however, a more usual speed for a swift racehorse, and that is swifter than the prong-horned antelope, the speed of which Mr. Seton has worked out at thirty-two miles an hour. Lower in the scale come the greyhound with thirty miles, the Texan jack-rabbit with twenty-eight miles, the common fox with twenty-six miles, the northern coyote with twenty-four miles, the foxhound with twenty-two miles, and the American grey wolf with twenty miles. Man's fastest pace of something under ten seconds for a hundred yards works out at the rate of 21 1-2 miles an hour, but his fastest 'mile,' 4 min. 13 sec., is only fourteen miles an hour. What, however, is the strong point with fleet animals is not their rate of speed, but the quickness with which they can get up full speed. This, their "muzzle velocity," is indeed a matter of life and death to them, for most predaceous creatures, especially the cats, give up the chase at once if they fail on the first dash.

ARMY AND NAVY.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, August 4.

Major A. M. Pirie, D.S.O., is about to retire from the 21st Lancers, and will take service with a Yeomanry regiment under the usual conditions. He was with the 21st as their adjutant in Kitchener's advance to Khartoum up the Nile in 1898, and charged with them into the historic nullah at Omdurman, on which occasion he was wounded. His gallantry in the campaign brought him a well-earned D.S.O., following a warm commendation in despatches, and he wears the Egyptian medal with clasp, and the British medal. From the close of that campaign till a couple of years ago he was attached to the Khedive's army. It is going on to seventeen years since he joined the 21st, then a Hussar regiment.

Captain E.W. Atkinson, 1st Battalion Royal Inniskilling Fusiliers, has been selected for the adjutancy of the 2nd Volunteer Battalion Notts and Derby Regiment, Chesterfield, in succession to Captain R. J. F. Taylor, Notts and Derby Regiment, whose tenure expired on the 3rd inst. Captain Atkinson has served in the Royal Inniskilling Fusiliers since August, 1896, and commanded a company for the past four and a half years. With the 1st Battalion of the Inniskillings he served in the South African War, 1900-02, including the operations in Natal, in the Transvaal, east of Pretoria, the actions of Belfast and Lydenburgh, the operations in the Transvaal generally, and in Orange River Colony up till the close of the war (Queen's medal with three clasps, King's medal with two clasps).

Captain W. J. S. Hosley, Lancashire Fusiliers, has been appointed adjutant of the 2nd Battalion Southern Nigeria Regiment.

It is intimated that Lieutenant J. Halfpenny, 1st Battalion Royal Inniskilling Fusiliers, and Lieutenant W. Pike, of the same battalion, passed at the examination of the advanced class (Maxim gun, etc.) at Hythe School of Musketry. "The knowledge displayed by Lieutenants Halfpenny and Pike disclosed a high standard of excellence," it is added.

Lieutenant A. J. Fraser, Royal Berkshire Regiment, has been placed on duty with the draft which the 2nd Battalion Royal Dublin Fusiliers, Buttevant, is preparing for the 1st Battalion at Alexandria. This draft will embark about the 1st October.

In military circles the opinion is prevalent that the War Office has not erred on the side of large numbers by fixing the new establishment of the army in Egypt under 6,000 of all ranks and arms.

The S.S. Dongola is due to leave Southampton on the 21st November next, with the 1st Battalion King's Own Scottish Borderers on board for Egypt. At Suez the Dongola will embark the 2nd Battalion Royal Berkshire Regiment, now at Khartoum, and proceed to Bombay. The Berks will be stationed in a garrison not yet officially intimated, most likely in the Punjab.

There was no mistaking the note of regret in the King's speech to the 3rd Battalion Scots Guards, when he addressed it for the last time at Buckingham Palace last week. The King's words, "I never saw a finer body of officers and men, and it is with sincere regret that I part with you to-day," are in strong contrast—to put it very mildly—with the fustian platitudes of Mr. Haldane, when he said in the House of Commons, "I am going to get rid of the refuse and waste material"—the "refuse" and "waste material" being what his Majesty aptly described. Peace-maker though he be, King Edward would not reduce our little army by one effective bayonet if he had his will. Mr. Haldane, if he have not the skin of a rhinoceros, must have felt the sting of the King's words.

The official denial of the rumour that Lord Charles Beresford is not vacating the command of the Mediterranean Fleet came as a relief to those who recognise that we cannot afford to lose such a gallant sailor, even by way of protest against the Admiralty change of programme. Sir John Fisher and Lord Charles Beresford are two men in whom the nation puts implicit confidence, and worthily so. The resignation of either would be little short of a national calamity.

It is understood that the building of the Portsmouth battleship of the Dreadnought type is to be proceeded with at once. It is expected that the keel will be laid in September, but that fully a couple of years will be spent in her construction for economical considerations.

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THE AGE OF TREES.

A correspondent of the "Times" has found a plane-tree on the island of Cos which, he suggests, may be 2,400 years old at least, for there is a marble seat under it, and the inhabitants declare with one voice that this was used by Hippocrates. Another correspondent thinks the evidence insufficient. The oldest tree with which he himself is acquainted claims no more than 1,100 years, and it cannot prove so much. Of course it cannot; there is no register of births and deaths for trees, and when some famous specimen falls, interested persons are apt to set a young one in its place and say nothing about it. After a certain time the innocent public accepts the substitute in good faith. But there is one case where the age alleged, 2,151 years, or, by the latest correction, 2,194 years, may almost be accepted—it is a long way off, unfortunately. In 288 B.C. or 245 B.C. King Tissa begged a cutting of the Bo-tree at Anuradhapura, under which Buddha slept on a great occasion. No one dared to mutilate the venerable relic; but it settled the difficulty by casting a branch of its own accord into a golden jar. Prince Mahinda was going as a missionary to Ceylon, and he took the blessed sapling with him, under charge of his Royal sister. They "planted it out" at Anuradhapura, where the tourist may behold it flourishing, a mighty trunk, at the present day. But is it the real article? That the story is true nobody disputes, but in two thousand years half a dozen young Bo-trees have had time to grow mighty. The Chinese pilgrim, Fa Hien, describes the sacred object he saw in the fourth century, and more than one point he noted may be identified in the specimen existing. But they are not remarkable. Sir Emerson Tennent looked into the evidence, and he wrote: "Estimates of the age of other old trees in the world are matters of conjecture, which, however ingenious, must be purely inferential; whereas the age of this Bo-tree is matter of record, its conservancy has been an object of solicitude to successive dynasties, and the story of its vicissitudes has been preserved in a series of continuous chronicles among the most authentic handed down to mankind. Its green old age would seem almost to verify the prophecy given when it was planted—that it would flourish and be green for ever." Science may be able to pronounce definitely before long.

SICILIAN BRIGANDAGE.

Sicily is prolific in famous brigands. Four years ago not only the island, but all Italy, and, it may even be said, all Europe rang with the exploits of the brigand Musolino. Now that redoubtable bandit is forgotten, his notoriety being obliterated by the ephemeral reputation of one or two others who have succeeded him in crime and have followed him the way of the hulks. To-day the hero of the wilds is a man named Failla Malone, whose word is law over a great part of Sicily. He has a band under his orders, as a matter of course, and quite recently had Count Cucurello murdered for having expressed unfavourable opinions as to his career at a club. Malone has been twice arrested, but has escaped both times.

1800 DEVICES FOR CATCHING MICE

Not knowing what else to do with its vast accumulation of models, the Patent Office at Washington is about to disperse the collection. Under the patent law every applicant for a patent must submit a model of his invention. Of models of patent mousetraps alone there are no fewer than 1810, and the hundreds of thousands of models of every conceivable invention have filled to overflowing the old Post Office buildings. It has been determined not to be worth while to erect new storehouses for the mass of material, the bulk of which is rubbish. The Government will preserve the models of really great inventions, such as the first sewing machine, the original telegraph instrument, or the first threshing machine, and similar devices that mark eras in the country's development, and many other models will probably go to colleges and technical schools. There is a fine chance for curiosity-mongers to pick up freaks of ingenious inventors, but the great mass of the models is doomed to a holocaust.

THE KING AND THE WINKLE-MAN.

A correspondent of the "Chronicle" has had an interview at Cowes with an ancient mariner, who told amusing anecdotes of King Edward's boyish days. The old man was more than fifty years ago earning a living by picking up winkles at East Cowes during low tide. Came to him a naughty boy who kicked over his pail. Came later a sobedly dressed lady who reproved the lad, and, giving the winkle merchant a sovereign, said "Remember, Albert Edward, I shall stop that out of your next allowance." "The last time I heard this story the Queen handed the winkle-man a Bible, and remarked that was the secret of England's greatness. I fancy that the ancient mariner has done well with various editions of what was a true incident."

THE TSAR'S ANGRY THREAT.

It is asserted, says the correspondent of the "Telegraph," that the Tsar, when he heard the cannon from Sveaborg and Kronstadt, stamped his feet on the ground and called out, "Now I will again reign as my forefathers did, with fire and sword!"

L'ENTENTE CORDIALE AND THE ARMY.

The "Figaro" states that Lieut.-General Sir John French, commanding the Aldershot Army Corps, will visit France in September, with other British officers, to witness the grand manœuvres of the Second Army Corps. Major Huguet, Military *Attaché* to the French Embassy in London, will accompany the mission, and will be specially commissioned to act as guide to the British officers at the manœuvres. The journal adds, "We can only congratulate ourselves on this visit, which will draw still closer together the bonds of friendship between the two peoples."

A LEECH IN A SAILOR'S THROAT

A live leech has been extracted at Trieste, says a correspondent, from the throat of a sailor. A fortnight before he had drunk a glass of water containing it without paying attention to the leech.

THE TRADE IN TURKISH CARPETS.

Numerous American buyers who have arrived at Stamboul and in Asia Minor with the intention of buying Turkish carpets, will be compelled to return empty handed. There is such activity in the carpet markets of Turkey, that the stocks are completely exhausted, and enormous prices are paid for the lots which are now being manufactured. The same applies to the Persian carpets. In the carpet factories in Asia Minor work is being pushed on day and night.

FORMULÆ IN POLITICS.

There have been many essays to explain the phenomena of French politics during the past century. They have all been theories, and the latest of them is that it is theory which is killing France—the remorseless and crude enforcing of abstractions without regard to the practical conditions of organised public life, and, if possible, even more regardless of history. It is even averred that the disease is one peculiar to worn-out nations, and Athens is cited as a dreadful warning. Formulæ, we are told, killed that fierce democracy.

WARNING TO CIGARETTE SMOKERS.

Henry Jones, aged 40, of Bethnal Green, was sitting in a chair talking and laughing, and afterwards fell back dead. At an inquest afterwards, the widow stated that her husband was a very heavy cigarette smoker. — Dr. Jenkins, of Cambridge-road, said that death was due to heart failure from disease of that organ.—The Coroner: If the man had a weak, fatty heart, and was always smoking cigarettes, it would tend to make him worse?—Witness: Yes.—The Coroner told the jury to take warning, and if they felt a giddiness, or shortness of breath, to cease smoking cigarettes, or they might faint and die.—A verdict in accordance with the doctor's evidence was returned.

Calendar of Coming Events.

ALEXANDRIA.

August.

Wed 15 Khedivial Yacht Club. Regatta.
Mustapha Pasha Range. Match. 1st R. Dublin Fus. v. B.R.C. 3.
Windsor Hotel. Concert by De Salvo orchestra. 6-12 daily. Cinematograph 10.
Mex Casino and Restaurant on Syren Island. Concert daily by Roumanian orchestra. (Tel. No. 940.)
French Garden. Varieties. 9.
Zizinia Theatre. Cinematophone Theatre. 9.
San Stefano Theatre. Varieties. 9.30.
Alhambra. Italian dramatic company in *La Fiaccola sotto il Moggio*. 9.30.
Thurs. 16 San Stefano Casino. Small Dance. 10
Sat. 18 A.S.C. grounds. Skye Meeting. 3.
Mustapha Pasha Range. Spoon competition (deliberate firing) and 3rd class challenge cup (last shoot in 1st stage).
San Stefano Casino. Night Fete.
Sun. 19 San Stefano Casino. Concert. 10 30 and 4.30.
Round Point. Pigeon Shooting. 2.30.
Alhambra Theatre. Debut of French comedy company.
Sat. 25 San Stefano Casino. Ball. 10.

CAIRO.

August.

Wed. 15 Continental Hotel. Concert by Military Band. 8 to 11.
New Theatre Abbas. Italian operetta company. 9.
Théâtre des Nouveautés. 9.30.
Alcazar Parisien. 9.30.
Fri. 17 Zoological Gardens. Afternoon Concert by the Ghizeh Boys' Band.
Esbekieh Gardens. Performance by British Military Band. 9.
Sun. 19 Zoological Gardens. Concert by Ghizeh Boys' Band. Afternoon.
Tues. 21 Esbekieh Gardens. Performance by British Military Band. 9.
Sat. 25 Foum-el-Khalig. Ceremony of "Cutting of the Khalig."
Fri. 31 Sultan's Accession Day Fêtes.

Cheap Prepaid Advertisements

Under this heading advertisements are inserted at the following rates:—

	ONCE	3 TIMES	6 TIMES
15 words	P.T. 5	P.T. 10	P.T. 15
30 words	„ 8	„ 16	„ 24
Every 10 words, beyond 30.	„ 2	„ 4	„ 6

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ANNUAL CHEAP SALE, now on at "Au Dé Rouge" (Plunkett's), Cairo. Clearing off odds and ends of remaining goods before stock-taking. Special reduction in Silks, Voiles, and other dress goods, not being brought to new account. Customers should profit. Articles crushed or soiled being sold for next to nothing. Ladies Irish Linen dress over skirts from P.T. 16 each. Blouses from P.T. 10. 28278-10A-8

BLICKENSDERFER TYPEWRITERS.—London Prices: No. 7 £10, No. 5 £8. W.T. Emmens, 99 Rue Attarine, Alexandria. Post Box 35. 30-9-906A

CARPENTER'S BENCH, tools, fret-saw, lathe, an amateur equipment, to be sold for £7. 99, Rue Attarin, Alexandria. 28359 3-1

ECOLE pour jeunes gens de 10 à 20 ans. Etude approfondie des langues. Préparation aux études techniques et commerciales. Programme des gymnases, 5 professeurs. Internat complet. Prop. Jacoard, Villa Silvretta et Orient-Ville, Lausanne Suisse. 28362-12*-1

ENGLISH CLERK seeks engagement. Shorthand; typist; bookkeeper; unexceptional testimonials. Small salary to commence. Apply, No. 28334, "Egyptian Gazette" offices. 28334 6-6

LECONS DE GYMNASTIQUE rationnelle, corrective et éducative pour les deux sexes, données à domicile par le Professeur Arthur Elmes, du Cours Supérieur d'Education Physique de Paris. S'adresser au Collège "Sainte Catherine." 28342-6 5

MRS. BOUCHER, Nursing Institute, 3 Pimlico Road, London, supplies (on receipt of full particulars) Housekeepers, Secretaries, Governesses, and Nurses of all descriptions, including monthly and children's. No fee till suited. 28235-12-8 906

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REQUIRED for Port Sudan 2 assistant foremen of works. Salary L.E. 12 per month. Applications in writing stating previous experience to the Assistant Director of Works, War Office, Cairo. 28352-3-3

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7-10-906

RESUME DE LA SITUATION COTONNIERE

au 10 août

AMERICAIN :	1906 Balles	1905 Balles
Recettes aux ports Semaine...	30,000	63,000
Recettes du 1er Septembre ...	7,812,000	10,088,000
Export. Angleterre Semaine...	—,—	25,060
Export. Angleterre du 1 Sept.	2,851,000	4,013,000
Export. Continent Semaine ...	20,000	48,000
Export. Continent du 1er Sept.	3,596,000	4,505,000
Pris par la filature Etats-Unis	4,594,000	4,573,000
Stock ports	200,000	361,000
Insight semaine	69,000	79,000
Insight du 1er Septembre ...	10,952,000	13,358,000
Con. Mondiale Amér. Semaine	148,000	172,000
Con. Mon. Amér. du 1er Sept.	11,515,000	12,174,000
Visible supply américaine ...	1,031,000	1,666,000
Visible supply général	1,355,000	2,034,000

GENERAL

LIVERPOOL :	1906 Balles	1905 Balles
Ventes Semaine	26,000	30,000
Forwarded	66,000	56,000
Importation	12,000	28,000
Exportation	12,000	6,000
Stock.	490,000	731,000
Flottant	25,000	105,000

EGYPTIEN

	1906 Balles	1905 Balles
Ventes Semaine	2,200	1,500
Forwarded	5,500	2,000
Importation	5,500	5,000
Exportation	1,200	900
Stock	18,000	44,000
Flottant	5,000	15,000

COTON

Exportation du mois de juillet 1906

Angleterre	balles	13,164
France	,,	3,273
Russie	,,	2,957
Autriche	,,	2,014
Italie	,,	1,199
Allemagne	,,	1,737
Espagne	,,	1,425
Suisse	,,	550
Belgique	,,	55
Hollande	,,	62
Indes	,,	65
Japon	,,	300
Suède	,,	—
Turquie, Grèce et Roumanie	,,	568
	balles	27,189

Pesant cantars 204,567.60

N.B.—Dans les expéditions pour l'Angleterre sont comprises balles 926 à destination des Etats-Unis.

Expeditions

Graines de Coton du 1er Septembre 1905 au 31 Juillet 1906, par Ports de destination:

Hull	T.	177.022
Londres	,,	59.208
Liverpool	,,	25.550
Bristol	,,	34.117
Southampton	,,	7.261
Leith	,,	1.380
Sharpness	,,	14.487
Glasgow	,,	2.909
Greenock	,,	2.330
Barntisland	,,	— —
Ipswich	,,	4.588
King's Lynn Docks	,,	— —
Boston Docks.	,,	— —
Rochester	,,	3.397
Manchester	,,	7.100
Marseille	,,	8.372
Havre	,,	1.000
Dunkerque	,,	2.091
Nantes	,,	9.550
Brême	,,	10.877
Rotterdam	,,	380
Hambourg	,,	1.250
Anvers	,,	201
Divers	,,	23
Total	T.	372.345

COALS

Current prices per ton free on wagon.

		Shgs.	Shgs.
CARDIFF	Best quality	24/6 @	25/
NEWPORT	Best quality	24/ ,,	24/6
NEWCASTLE	Bothal	19/6 ,,	—/
,,	Cowpen	19/6 ,,	—/
,,	Hastings	19/ ,,	—/
,,	West Hartley Main	19/ ,,	—/
SCOTCH	Merry's	19/ ,,	—/
,,	Bairds	19/ ,,	—/
,,	Dunlops	19/ ,,	—/
,,	Best Hamilton Ell	19/ ,,	—/
YORKSHIRE	Micklefield	19/ ,,	—/
LIVERPOOL	Best Lancashire	19/ ,,	—/
PATENT FUEL	Anchor	25/ ,,	—/
,,	Crown	25/ ,,	—/
,,	Star	25/ ,,	—/
,,	Arrow	25/ ,,	—/
,,	Swansea Graigola	25/ ,,	—/
,,	Swansea Atlantic	25/ ,,	—/
NEWCASTLE	Foundry Coke	40/ ,,	—/
,,	Gas Coke	31/ ,,	—/

ASSOCIATION DES COURTIERS EN MARCHANDISES

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Cotons F.G.F.Br.		
Novembre	Tal.	17 9/16
Janvier	,,	17 5/16
Mars	,,	17 1/2
Août	,,	20 1/8
Graines de coton		
Nov.-Déc.-Jan	P.T.	64 3/4
Août	,,	71 1/4
Fèves Saidi		
Sept.-Oct.	P.T.	122

Bourse Khédiviale, le 10 août 1906.

N.B.—Dans cette liquidation sont comprises les opérations jusqu'à 1h. p.m. de ce jour.

Paiement le lundi 13 Août.

Prix des sacs.

Qualité indienne :

A coton de 3	livres	P.T.	4	30/40	— —
,, 3½	,,	,,	5	—/—	— —
A Céréales ,, 2½	,,	,,	3	—/—	— —
,, 3½		,,	3	20/40	— —
,, ,, 5		,,	5	—/—	— —
,, ,,					

NOLIS

HULL

Céréales	Shgs.	1/9 à —/
Tourteaux	,,	6/ ,, —/
Graines de coton	,,	7/6 ,, —/
Oignons	,,	—/ ,, —/

LONDRES

Céréales	Shgs.	1/9 à —/
Tourteaux	,,	6/6 ,, —/
Graines de coton	,,	8/ ,, —/
Oignons	,,	—/ ,, —/

PORTS DIRECTS

Graines de coton.	Shgs.	9/ à 9/6
Céréales	,,	2/ ,, 2/3

LIVERPOOL

Coton	Shgs.	11/ à —/
Céréales	,,	1/3 ,, —/
Tourteaux	,,	5/6 ,, —/
Graines de coton	,,	6/6 ,, —/
Oignons	,,	—/ ,, —/

CONTINENT (NANTES-DUNKERQUE)

Graines de coton (Dunkerque)	Fr.	10 à —
,, ,, (Nantes)	,,	10 ,, —
Fèves	,,	11 ,, —
Oignons	,,	— ,, —

MARSEILLE

Fèves	Fr.	7 à 8.—
Graines de coton	,,	7 ,, 8.—

DESTINATIONS DIVERSES

Coton : Odessa, Trieste, Venice,

Gênes Marseille ...	Fr. 2.—	par 100 kilog.
Barcecolne	,, 2.35	
Le Havre	,, 3.—	
Dunkerque	,, 2.50	
Anvers	,, 2.—	
Hmburg	Fr. 20.— à 22.50	par tonne poids
St. Petersburg ...	,, 25.—	
New-York	,, 25.—	
Bombay	,, 30.—	

Alexandrie, le 9 août 1906.

PRIMES DES CONTRATS

"Simple Faculte"

Coton	Liv. Nov.	P.T. 11 1/4	à	—/—
Gr. de coton	,, 3 mois	,, 2 1/4	,,	—/—

"Stellage"

Coton	Liv. Nov.	P.T. 20 —/—	à	21 1/4
Gr. de coton	,, 3 mois	,, 4 1/4	,,	—/—

"Double"

Coton	Liv. Nov.	P.T. 6 35/40	à	—/—
Gr. de coton	,, 3 mois	,, 1 1/2	,,	—/—

MOUNT TROODOS, Cyprus.

A limited number of paying guests can be received by a Lady during the Summer Months. Cyprus is 24 hours by sea from Port Said. Troodos 6,406 feet above the sea is a delightful and healthy place amongst the pine forests where the troops and Government Officials spend the hot season.

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For further particulars apply to Miss YOUNG, Nikosia, or to the Editor.

FURTHER PARTICULARS.

POSITION. The pine covered slopes of Mount Troodos where Miss YOUNG has a camp, are about 6406 feet above the sea ; the troops stationed in Cyprus and the Principal Government Officials live there during the hot season from about June till October.

ROUTES. Troodos is about 35 miles from the port of Limassol from which there is a good carriage road to Platres 31 m. Beyond Platres the road is good but steep and from that point people often ride on mules for the rest of the journey. There is also an excellent road from the Capital, Nicosia, by which persons going from that side of the Island drive all the way (about 16 miles).

CLIMATE. The climate is very dry and healthy; in the daytime it is delightful ; the nights, especially after the end of August, are often rather cold.

DRESS. There is a good deal of red dust on the hills, and ladies should be provided with washing skirts. White is a good deal worn, but it is advisable to have some brown, fawn, or dust-coloured linen dresses which do not shew dust stains as the washing is not first rate. A warm woollen "coat and skirt" costume is also indispensable.

RIDES. There are plenty of delightful rides amongst the hills, but the roads and bridle paths are too steep for bicycles. Mules and ponies can be hired for the season.

EXPEDITIONS. Places of interest to be reached on mule or pony back are Kykko Monastery, Kalopanaioti, Trooditissa Monastery, etc.

GAMES. There is a Tennis Club with two good Courts, there are also one or two private tennis and croquet grounds.

CHURCH. An English Church Service is held twice on Sundays at the Regimental Recreation Room.

WATER. The water supply is good and the drinking water pure and wholesome.

MONEY. Drafts on the Imperial Ottoman Bank and English gold and notes accepted.

By June the railway which runs from Famagusta to Nicosia will be extended to within 20 mile of Nikosia

28216-12a-12

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